

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of February 1939:

Irving T. Duke	Edward L. Woodyard
Truman J. Hedding	Rufus E. Rose

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the 13th day of February 1939:

William P. Tammany	Dale Harris
Robert L. Swart	Kenneth Karl
Frank C. Layne	Allen P. Calvert
Eugene C. Burchett	LeRoi B. Blaylock
George A. Sinclair	Samuel E. Latimer

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Norman M. Miller, December 10, 1938.
Donald V. Daniels, April 1, 1939.

Lt. Comdr. John K. B. Ginder to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of July 1938, to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 1st day of August 1938:

Charles F. Flower	Glenn S. Campbell
Harold V. Packard	Herman M. Maveety
Leon D. Carson	Charles R. Wilcox
Gerald W. Smith	French R. Moore
Thomas M. Arrasmith, Jr.	Joseph W. Kimbrough
Walter F. James	Raymond W. Hege
Arthur W. Loy	Theophilus F. Weinert
Albert T. Walker	

The following-named electricians to be chief electricians in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the date stated opposite their names:

Maurice B. Ruegamer, March 6, 1939.
George B. Greer, April 2, 1939.

Radio Electrician Russell L. Hinchey to be a chief radio electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 22d day of October 1938.

The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 2d day of March 1939:

Othello C. Bruun
Merwood R. Bishop
Walter C. Chapman
Lt. Comdr. Henry T. Stanley to be a commander in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of August 1938.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John D. Shaw, July 1, 1938.
Edward W. Rawlins, February 1, 1939.
Thomas A. Turner, Jr., February 13, 1939.
George W. Stott, February 13, 1939.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the 6th day of June 1938:

John R. Lewis	Henry L. Muller
Christian L. Ewald	Charles L. Harris, Jr.
Marcus R. Peppard, Jr.	Charles Fadem

Lieutenant (junior grade) Carl G. Drescher to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank from the 29th day of August 1938.

Ensign William J. Johnston to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 4th day of June 1936.

The following-named ensigns to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 3d day of June 1937:

Robert H. Northwood	William M. Porter.
Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Jr.	Harold L. Usher, Jr.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1939

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS

William E. Lee to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

J. Haden Alldredge to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

To be colonel

Archie F. Howard

To be lieutenant colonels

Robert C. Anthony	Bert A. Bone
Robert L. Montague	Harold D. Campbell
Victor F. Bleasdale	William H. Harrison
William W. Rogers	John P. Adams
Curtis T. Beecher	Alton A. Gladden

To be majors

Augustus W. Cockrell	George J. O'Shea
William O. Brice	Charles C. Brown
Francis M. Wulbern	Eugene H. Price
Edwin A. Pollock	John C. Donehoo, Jr.
Randolph M. Pate	Lyman G. Miller
Lucian C. Whitaker	William M. Mitchell
Raymond P. Coffman	Howard R. Huff.
James M. McHugh	William W. Orr
Rupert R. Deese	Gregon A. Williams
James P. Riseley	Monroe S. Swanson
Harry E. Dunkelberger	William W. Paca
Clayton C. Jerome	

To be a chief pay clerk

Thea A. Smith

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

Beth C. Byers, Eagle.

CONNECTICUT

Ernest R. Knopf, Clinton.

FLORIDA

Benjamin F. Reames, Jr., Dania.

GEORGIA

Kenneth S. Hughes, Homerville.

KANSAS

Raleigh M. Caldwell, Robinson.

MICHIGAN

Ward W. Baker, Union City.

MINNESOTA

William L. Hubel, Maynard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Harry Lee Doll, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, the God of light and truth, before whom all that is hollow and unreal shrivels up and is consumed away, lighten the minds of these, Thy servants, to whom has been committed the leadership of this Nation, that they may not only see but perceive, may not only hear but understand. Increase in them Thy manifold gifts of grace, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill them, O Lord, with the spirit of Thy holy fear that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may serve Thee and this people to the advancement of Thy kingdom on earth, and

to the safety, honor, and welfare of this Nation. We ask it through Thyself made manifest, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 21, 1939, was read and approved.

APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL, WINCHESTER, VA.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, the following is a telegram which I received this morning from the director general of the Winchester Apple Blossom Festival:

WINCHESTER, VA., April 24, 1939.

Hon. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, M. C.,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of the executive committee I wish to extend to you and the honorable Members of the House of Representatives a most cordial invitation to visit Winchester on the festive occasion of our sixteenth annual Shenandoah apple blossom festival Thursday and Friday, April 27 and 28. The crowning of Miss Genevieve Garner, the attractive granddaughter of our distinguished Vice President, JOHN NANCE GARNER, will be the initial event in a colorful and spectacular 2-day program. Looking forward to having many of our nearby Washington friends with us, I beg to remain, Cordially yours,

TOM BALDRIDGE.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me pleasure to extend this invitation to my colleagues in the House and to assure them that this is not just a gesture but an expression of our genuine desire to have them as our guests on this occasion.

Frederick and Augusta Counties were the first two Virginia counties to be formed west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. They were named in 1743 after Prince Frederick and his wife Augusta, who were the parents of George III. The original boundary of Frederick County took in much of northern Virginia and a portion of the Shenandoah Valley, and Augusta County took in the remainder of the Shenandoah Valley and extended to the upper reaches of the Mississippi. We want all the Members of the House who can do so to attend the court to be held by the queen of the apple blossoms but are especially anxious to have with us those whose ancestors knew and loved the beauties of the Shenandoah Valley.

The pageant alone, which will be given on the 27th and again on the 28th, will well justify the 70-mile trip, because I do not think a more beautiful one is staged anywhere in the country. And we believe that the sight of thousands of apple trees in bloom will be an inspiration to those who have never seen it. The flaming sword that drove Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden spared the trees, including Eve's apple tree. The thought has been portrayed in a beautiful canvas depicting Eve in old age being borne on a stretcher, and pointing to a clump of trees in the distance, she appears to be saying to her son Seth: "That is paradise." We hope a myriad of pink and white blossoms will be symbolic to you of paradise regained.

If those who can make this trip to Winchester will notify my office, I will be glad to make the necessary reservations for their entertainment. [Applause.]

ADDITIONAL MESSENGER, PRESS GALLERY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution unanimously reported by the Committee on Accounts for present consideration, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 172

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the rate of \$1,440 per annum for the services of an additional messenger to the press room of the House Press Gallery.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, and to include in one of them a brief statement on our economic problem by an economist, and in the other one a brief statement concerning a book recently published by one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address which I delivered commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Constitution, which was held in Lincoln Memorial Center, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1939, under the auspices of the Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short article by Miss Betty Barten on the Spanish embargo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE REALITIES OF WAR

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today Europe totters precariously on the brink of a precipice; its peoples are in the paralyzing clutch of fear that power-mad adventurers will plunge the world into a suicidal struggle. What each day will bring forth, no man knows. In America our legislative halls, our newspapers, our radios, our street corners all over the land resound with heated debates as to our foreign policy and the possibility of the United States becoming involved in war.

Twenty-two years ago this month we entered a war to make the world safe for democracy; the democratic ideal was never so threatened as it has been since the close of that conflict. It was to be a war to end all wars, and at the peace conference we laid the foundations for the next. We gave our money; the war debts were repudiated and we were called "Uncle Shylock." We gave food and clothing; they were soon forgotten. We gave the fresh young bodies of our boys; we broke the hearts and wounded the minds of millions who stayed at home, as well as of those who went into battle; we were told that we had entered the war too late to be of real assistance. We went to the so-called peace conference at Versailles, asking nothing. That is what we got. We went, hoping to pave the way for permanent peace; it turned out to be a revenge conference to sow the seeds of further destruction and hate. President Wilson was despised, denounced, deceived, and tricked.

Today we are once more asked to present a "united front of the democracies against totalitarian aggression." Again every possible appeal is being made to enlist us on the side of England and France—appeals to the sympathies of our hearts for the oppressed, to our consciences and sense of justice in the face of ruthless aggression, to our idealism in crusading for a better world, to our selfishness in the defense of our material interests. Is history repeating the dark days of 1914 to 1917?

Then, the people of Belgium had fallen in a desperate attempt to protect their borders against the invading hordes of the German war machine. Today, although territories have been seized, no war has been declared. Then, hundreds of American lives had been lost in savage submarine warfare upon neutral nations. That is not true today. Then, American ships and American property had been sunk and were constantly in danger. Today our only fear is the possible loss of some of our markets.

CANNOT DICTATE WORLD POLICIES

Then there was far more excuse for the incitement of a war spirit than there is now. Then a general European conflict was raging; American lives and property were at stake; American public opinion had been far more outraged than it is today. Then we had not learned that we cannot dictate the governments of other peoples. We had not learned that freedom and democracy cannot be forced upon them. We had not learned that war is not the cure for war. Today we have the tragic and bitter experience of the last World War as evidence of these truths, but we do not seem to be any the wiser.

Every true American must shudder at world conditions. Every true American hates aggression and the oppression of the weak by the strong. Yet we must remember that the democracies are responsible for the plight of the world today. On the hands of the Allies is the blood of Austria and Czechoslovakia, of Ethiopia and Albania, for it was they who made possible the rise of power-mad dictators. They made the Treaty of Versailles, and they have only themselves to thank for the results.

We must realize the truth of the statement of Senator BORAH when he declares that the present crisis is economic in its aspects, rather than a struggle between the democratic and totalitarian ideals. We must remember that Germany, who was slaughtered, and Italy, who was ignored as England and France grabbed the spoils at Versailles, are now doing precisely what England and France did for centuries. Many of you within the sound of my voice will remember their last imperialistic conquests. The British seized Nigeria in 1886, Somaliland in 1887, British East Africa in 1888, Rhodesia in 1889, British Central Africa in 1893, and Uganda in 1896. In 1889 they conducted a war against the white Boers, without even so much as the excuse offered by Mussolini that he was bringing civilization to Ethiopia.

As for the French, they took Tunis in 1878, Annan and Tonkin from China and Laos from Siam in 1887. They gained their foothold in Madagascar in 1885, and the conquest was complete by 1896. To these must be added the seizure of Djibouti, Dahomey, and later, of Morocco and Germany's colonies and Arab dominions in Asia and Africa. The British and French foreign offices are none too proud today of many pages in the history of their imperial expansion.

To recognize these facts is not to condone the conduct of the dictators. It is to explain the reason for their rise to power, and why they believe their expansions are as justified as were those of England and France during the last century. It is not to say that English and French hearts do not ache for the victims of German, Italian, and Japanese aggressions; it is to realize that they are at least equally concerned with the protection of their colonial empires and the routes to those possessions. It is not to deny that American sympathies must naturally be with the weak and oppressed; it is rather to warn against the fallacy of fighting

to uphold English and French imperial interests in the name of humanity. It is to beware of a repetition of "the war to end all wars."

CIVILIZATION AT STAKE

Did I say repetition? The next war will not merely repeat the disasters and tragedies of the last. It will be inexpressibly more horrible. It will shake the very foundations of civilization itself. It will mean the stench and gore of the World War trenches 20 times magnified. But there will be no frontline trenches in the next war. They will be brought to the homes of hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children. The battleground will be every city, every village and hamlet within hundreds of miles of every air base. Instead of troops going "over the top" to meet opposing forces, bombers will fly over the tops of cities, as they did in Spain, raining destruction down upon the helpless young, weak, and aged. If London or Paris should be bombed, it is possible that broadcasting stations will announce to the world the progress of the attack, punctuated by the roar of enemy planes, the shrieks of fire engines, and the death screams of women and children. The Wellsian fantasy of attack from Mars will be a child's dream by comparison.

These grim facts, which must appall every imagination and cause every heart to quaver, are agreed to by every military expert in the world. They would have been impossible 20 years ago, but they will be the war of tomorrow. Such are the new instruments of terror that man has created for his destruction since he fought the war to end all wars.

Yet today we have in this country an administration that has prepared for war ever since it took office. The industrial-mobilization plan, although not yet law, is the vast structure of the War and Navy Departments in preparation for taking over not only all material resources but the control of all industry, trade, and commerce. Already the Nation has been divided into districts, with regional headquarters of the War Department to be located in each. Already the war-time value of over 20,000 American factories has been charted. Already more than 12,000 plants have been assigned to various Army supply branches and have signed an "accepted schedule of production."

AN ASTOUNDING DOCUMENT

The industrial-mobilization plan is undoubtedly the most astounding document ever to be published in a democracy. Its foreword states, with amazing frankness, that—

It is conceivable that a war might be conducted with such great regard for individual justice * * * as to make impossible those evils whose existence in past wars is well known. It is also conceivable that the outcome of a war so conducted might be defeat.

The plan provides for a war resources administration, a war labor administration, a war trade administration, a war finance control commission, a price control commission, and an advisory defense council to establish a military dictatorship the minute war is declared. Capital and labor alike are to be conscripted, business and industry licensed or commandeered, food and all necessities of life rationed. Every means of communication and transmitting news is to be controlled. The only liberty left to the individual will be the freedom to think, and he will not dare to express his thoughts.

The industrial-mobilization plan recognizes only two classes of citizens—those with the armed forces and those at home who must provide for the maintenance of the armed forces. Thus the war labor administration will regiment all labor from the highest paid expert down to the humblest domestic servant. Under the title "Woman Wage Earner's Division" one finds the startling statement:

In normal times there are approximately 10,000,000 women and children over 16 years of age employed in industry, commerce, and the professions. The specific mission of this division is to divert the greatest possible number of these * * * to munitions and essential civilian industries.

The work of the women's division will be divided among three sections. The first section will be of women labor employed in commercial and routine office occupations.

This section recommends—

According to the printed pamphlet—

methods to meet the needs of war and essential civilian industries for trained women. This includes the transfer of women factory workers from plants of lesser to those of greater essentiality.

In other words, in time of war, women may be herded about like cattle at the discretion of the war labor administrator.

There is also to be a children's division. As to this, the industrial-mobilization plan declares:

While the employment of children under the age of 16 years in industry or agriculture will be avoided wherever possible, it must be recognized from the beginning that the nature of the emergency may require such employment in its later stages.

Here we have a picture of what life in America will be like if we go to war; a picture of mothers being taken from their children and shipped to some far-away factory; a picture of schools being closed as children, too, become cogs in the vast war machine that has sprung up. It is a picture that must make every American shudder, yet few even know of its existence. Would the American people be willing to go to war on foreign soil if they knew the truth?

In addition to the power to commandeer lives as well as all resources and supplies, bills have been introduced in Congress during the last few years which propose to give the President not only absolute control of our entire national economy but unlimited access to the Federal Treasury, free of even the necessity of making an accounting of expenditures to Congress until after the war is over. The next war is to leave us destitute financially as well as economically, physically, and spiritually. These measures have not become law, but they demonstrate only too clearly the powers which the administration seeks and plans to sweep through Congress on the wave of manufactured emotionalism that will accompany a declaration of war.

MANUFACTURE EMOTIONALISM

Administration spokesmen have been persistently manufacturing this emotionalism to condition the mind of America for war. I make no charge that President Roosevelt or any of his spokesmen are deliberately trying to lead this country into war. That is a charge so serious that I would level it at no man or woman until I were in possession of absolute evidence that such was the case. But what I do say is that the administration spokesmen, from the President down, have been unwise and provocative in their fulminations against other countries and other governments. Regardless of whether or not these administration spokesmen were following what they may have believed was a line of endeavor calculated to cause the dictator nations to pause in their warlike actions, it still remains a fact that the intemperate and provocative utterances of these administration spokesmen have tended toward antagonizing and embittering those nations and their peoples against the United States and the democracies rather than otherwise.

Recall, for example, the President's speech in Chicago, in which he advocated the quarantine of the aggressor nations, and his speech in Canada that the United States would protect that Dominion in case of invasion, although such a possibility was and still is fantastic. Recall his implications at a conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which afterward became the subject of acrimonious debate and a question of veracity. Recall his frequent remarks as he was about to depart on trips that he might have to cut short these vacations in case of war. Remember his statement upon leaving Warm Springs, Ga., "I'll be back in the fall if we don't have war," followed by a press conference in which he confirmed the fear that the term "we" included the United States. Remember his ringing speech before the Pan American Union, in which he proclaimed that "We have a stake in world affairs," and accompanied that statement by the threat

of "matching force to force." Remember the sudden recalling of the Pacific Fleet to the west coast for no apparent reason.

SOWING SEEDS OF WAR

Remember the constant assaults made by administration spokesmen against the Italian, German, and Japanese Governments during this period. All of these have added up to a pattern. That pattern today is plain. All of these verbal assaults have served to keep the American people in a constant state of alarm and have tended to make them resigned to war as inevitable. In England and France these declarations, particularly those of the President, have been joyfully acclaimed because they have been interpreted as insuring the unqualified support of the United States, military as well as financial, in case of a war in Europe. These declarations have been received in Germany, Italy, and Japan as constituting deliberate war-provoking efforts and have led those people to regard the President of the United States as the leader of a world bloc against them.

Day and night American ears are dinned with demands that we join the democracies in a holy crusade against the dictatorships. Day and night they tell us that we cannot have peace unless we are willing to police the world. They would have us believe that we cannot be a prosperous people until we have righted all wrongs everywhere. In the name of humanity they chant a hymn of hate. As champions of man's highest ideals they appeal to his basest passions. They call for peace, but they sow the seeds of war.

The President and his followers speak always with an air of final authority. Have the people no voice in the shaping of their destiny? Have they not the right to choose between life and death? They will not fail to defend to the uttermost all that is sacred and dear to their hearts; but they rebel against being forced into war by propaganda and false idealism. They must not be misled by saber rattling and jingoism. They have the right to a voice in the shaping of foreign policy and in any decision for war. They must exercise this right through that branch of the Government which is most responsive to their will. They must make their will known to their representatives in Congress.

We must decide, we Americans, whether we will take it upon ourselves to settle every foreign conflict that arises or whether we will steadfastly pursue the path of peace and progress, whether we will be drawn into a suicidal struggle which no democracy will survive or whether we will preserve democracy by keeping it alive at home.

If we are to remain at peace in the event of a European war, we must first have the will for peace. We cannot stay out of war by being hopelessly resigned in advance to being inevitably drawn into the conflict. We must have the will for peace, and we must have more. We must have the courage and the vision to dedicate our hearts and minds to the task of working constructively for peace, in word and in deed.

We cannot dictate the destinies of all mankind. But we can do all that lies within our power to preserve, in at least one great part of the earth, the light of ideals toward which man has struggled, the liberties he has cherished, and the civilization he has created through the centuries, for future ages.

WHAT WAR ACTUALLY MEANS

Mr. Speaker, from millions of lips in America the word "war" falls. In thousands of newspaper columns the word "war" appears. Over the air waves night and day the word "war" vibrates. Of what do we speak when we utter the word "war"?

Blaring bands; martial airs; gaudy uniforms; ringing cheers; the rhythm of marching feet; the glint of sunlight on shining bayonets and polished guns; the skies darkened by flocks of airplanes; the air drumming and vibrant with the drone of motors; panoply, parade; but back of that, what?

The unutterable ache, the unplumbed agony of human hearts and human souls as fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, children bid farewell to their loved ones

as they go marching away, perhaps never to return. Long months—aye, years—of the hopeless agony of waiting for some word as to whether those loved ones still live.

In the fields of Europe the mud and water and vermin and stench of the trenches.

Men, unkempt, unshaven, cold, literally drunk from loss of sleep, hopeless, horror ridden, waiting in the darkness before the dawn for the zero hour to go over the top.

Sleek, audacious rats—trench rats—fattened on the flesh of the fallen, scurrying along the trench ways, brushing the feet of men who will soon be victims.

The eerie greenish light of the rockets, the hellish thunder and roll of cannon, the rattle of machine guns. Across a sea of mud, churned into muck by the feet of fighting men, mixed with that muck the mangled bits of flesh of those who were the beloved of American fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and wives and children—men whose bodies are blasted into minced meat to be churned up in the blood and mud on no man's land.

Out yonder as the gray dawn brings the hour for a new struggle, torn bodies hanging limp and grotesque, bloody and mangled, on the barbed-wire entanglements—the bodies of American sons.

Over all the awful mist of the early morning rising from that carnal earth, a stench, a miasma of death in the nostrils of the living.

That, my friends, is what we talk about when we pronounce the awful word "war."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including an editorial from the Iron Age on War, Overproduction, and Unemployment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM NO. 1

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, not long ago our distinguished Chief Executive saw fit to refer to the South as "Economic problem No. 1." Coming from that great section for whose hallowed heritages and noble traditions I entertain the greatest loyalty and affection, I resent this gratuitous aspersion of our President. And in refutation of this groundless imputation I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include a brief statement of Mr. Roger W. Babson, an outstanding American economist.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

FASTEST GROWING STATES ARE IN SOUTH, BABSON SAYS—CALLS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF DIXIE SENSATIONAL, WITH 25 PERCENT OF UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING PLANTS

(By Roger W. Babson)

SAVANNAH, GA., April 16.—After a winter spent in the South it is hard to be pessimistic on this section, even though cotton is selling for only 8 cents a pound. Far from being economic problem No. 1, I think the South is possibly No. 1 of the United States. Eliminate freight-rate differentials, speed up the diversification of the farms, utilize the water-power developments, and Dixie can lift the United States into a period of business prosperity.

The South is making huge programs each year. The fastest-growing States in the Union are nearly all in the South. Texas, Florida, Louisiana, the Carolinas are boosting their populations about three times as fast as the North. Literally hundreds of communities that were unheard of 10 years ago are thriving towns today. Every one of the chief cities in the United States whose populations have doubled since 1920 is below the Mason and Dixon line!

The story of the South's industrial growth is even more sensational. More than half the new factory development of the entire country in recent years has been down there. Today Dixie has over 25 percent of the manufacturing establishments of the United States. And they keep mushrooming up everywhere. Northern concerns continue to flow toward the Gulf, while entirely new industries are springing up all across the South. Reason-

able labor costs, savings in fuel, nearness to raw materials, cheap power, low taxes, and water transportation are among the big sales points in the South's spectacular growth.

Latest new industry is newsprint. The first mill is under construction in Texas. It may be the forerunner of a southward trek of northern and Canadian newsprint mills. Slash pine is the raw material. It grows three times as fast as northern spruce. Other branches of the paper industry—particularly kraft—are going strong in Dixie. The southern chemical business is growing by leaps and bounds. Textile mills continue to multiply. Seventy percent of our rayon output comes from the South. The center of the booming petroleum business is in the Southwest.

The end of the so-called "basing point" price system for steel should help all southern industry. Once it was just as cheap to buy a ton of Pittsburgh-made steel delivered at Birmingham as it was to buy a ton of Birmingham-made steel. Now the ton of southern steel is cheaper. Hence, foundries, forges, stamping mills, and other metal fabricators that have concentrated around northern steel towns will find it advantageous to have branch factories near the southern steel industry. All winter Birmingham steel mills were much busier than those in the North.

Present freight rates are unfair to the South. Smash up these rates and the products of southern factories and farms can be laid down at northern doors at a real saving to consumers. If we believe in a gradual lowering of world-trade barriers, we ought to eliminate such barriers within our own borders. Present freight-rate differentials amount to a tariff on southern products. The biggest boon to the South now would be the changing of these rates.

The problem which has plagued Dixie for years—dependence on one crop—is on its way to solution. Diversification of farms is speeding up. Low feed costs are stimulating livestock raising and dairy farming. Meanwhile, the chemists are finding industrial uses for new crops, such as soybeans, tung trees, and sweetpotatoes and for older crops, such as cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Hence, while King Cotton is a mighty sick man, the southern agricultural outlook is very bright.

Among the South's greatest assets are her water-power resources. The T. V. A. development is a great thing. If it is administered wisely and fairly, the huge power surplus should be completely utilized. Air conditioning has played a big part in recent southern growth and, stimulated by cheap power, will continue to do so. We hear much about low wages in Dixie. People overlook the fact, however, that living costs in the South are very cheap. A house costing \$5,000 to build in New England can be put up in the South for about \$3,500, and can be heated for about \$50 per year less. Food—particularly farm produce—sells for a song. After lower living costs are considered, southern wages are not too far out of line.

Certainly, if I were a young man I would come down here in the South to "seek my fortune." We need more trained men here. Why stay in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston and starve when you can come down here where you can live comfortably and where you are really needed? Today, for instance, 9 out of 18 States which are rated as excellent business territories on my sales map are in the South. Get in on the ground floor of this southern growth just as your forefathers got in on the ground floor of the industrial growth of the West. Decentralization of industry through the industrial use of farm products is on the way. What better spot in the world for it than here in the "sunny" South.

Now, just a word in closing to my southern neighbors: Ever since I have been visiting your section—16 winters now—I have been conscious of sectional, racial, and religious prejudices here. Such prejudices are foolish and destructive. They are holding back your development. You in the South have everything—good climate, reasonable labor, vast raw materials, and plenty of water power. Your one draw-back is a failure to cooperate enthusiastically. I beg of you not to shackle your tremendous advantages by outworn prejudices.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by including an address made by the Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of the legislative calendar, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the regular order of business, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TEMPORARY DETAIL OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES TO GOVERNMENTS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3134) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1938, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the act entitled 'An act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes', approved May 25, 1938, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, whenever he finds that the public interest renders such a course advisable, upon agreement with the government of any other American Republic or the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or the Government of Liberia, if such government is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, other than those persons covered by the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 565), as amended by the act of May 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 218), from time to time to detail for temporary service of not exceeding 1 year at a time, under such government, any such person in the employ of the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That the President may, in extraordinary circumstances, extend the period of such detail for one or more additional periods of not to exceed 6 months each: *Provided further*, That while so detailed, such person shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the department or agency from which detailed and shall continue to receive therefrom compensation, and he may receive additional compensation from the department or agency from which detailed not to exceed 50 percent of the compensation he was receiving as an officer or employee of the United States at the time of detail, and shall receive from the United States reimbursement for travel expenses to and from the place of detail and monthly allowances determined by the President to be adequate for quarters and subsistence during the period of such detail. The additional compensation, travel expenses, and other allowances authorized by this act to be paid to any such officer or employee shall be paid from any appropriations available for the payment of compensation and travel expenses of the officers and employees of the department or agency from which he is detailed: *Provided, however*, That if any government to which a detail is authorized by this act shall express the desire to reimburse this Government in whole or in part for the expenses of such detail, the President is authorized, when he deems it in the public interest, to accept such reimbursement and the amount so received may be credited to (a) appropriations current at the time the expenses of such detail are to be or have been paid, (b) appropriations current at the time such amounts are received, or (c) in part as provided under (a) and in part as provided under (b) hereof; and such amount shall be available for the purposes of the appropriations to which credited: *And provided further*, That if any such government shall express the desire to provide advances of funds to be used by this Government, in whole or in part for the expenses of such detail, the President is authorized, when he deems it in the public interest, to accept such advances of funds, and the amounts so received may be established as a trust fund, to be available for the purpose and under the provisions of this act until the termination of the detail; any unexpended balance of the trust fund to be returned to the foreign government making the advance."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. May]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this is a long bill, and I object to it until I have had an opportunity to study it further.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1940

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4630) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

4630) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 27, 32, and 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "thirteen thousand one hundred and six"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in the matter inserted by said amendment insert "\$36,017,416"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,185,834"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,750,087"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$170,371,405"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,927,020"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$15,525,061"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,896,937"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and of the total of such amount \$500,000 shall be available exclusively for defraying the cost of increasing the strength of the National Guard above approximately two hundred and five thousand officers and men,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,964,544"; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
JOHN H. KERR,
D. LANE POWERS,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4630) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

On amendment No. 1: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House provisions practically limiting administrative promotions of employees in the War Department proper to the incumbents of positions in the lower-pay grades.

On amendment Nos. 2 to 14, inclusive, relating to pay of the Army: Provides for 75 additional officers (50 medical and 25 dental), instead of 390 additional officers, as proposed by the Senate, entailing a total additional expense on account of officers of \$141,066; provides for 36 medical officers to be in a flight-pay status, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 5, as proposed by the House, limiting, however, flight pay of such officers to a rate not in excess of \$720 per annum, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the increase of 346, proposed by the Senate in the enlisted strength of the Army, and corrects the approval date of a cited statute, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$2,927,020 for "Travel of the Army," instead of \$2,919,520, as proposed by the House, and \$2,961,980, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$29,510,250 for "Subsistence of the Army," as proposed by the House, instead of \$29,661,798, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$12,463,900 for "Clothing and equipage," as proposed by the House, instead of \$12,508,658, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$15,525,061 for "Army transportation" instead of \$15,509,875 as proposed by the House and \$15,556,561, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments Nos. 19 and 20, relating to horses, draft, and pack animals: Provides \$92,030 for horse-breeding activities, as proposed by the House, instead of \$97,430, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments Nos. 21 and 22, relating to military posts: Appropriates \$2,014,400 for projects at Albrook Field, Canal Zone, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$514,400, as proposed by the House.

On amendments Nos. 23 to 26, inclusive, relating to the Air Corps: Appropriates \$94,737,281, as proposed by the House, instead of \$95,737,281, as proposed by the Senate, and divorces from the amount proposed by the House for the procurement of airplanes the amount to be applied to the procurement of spare parts on account of such airplanes, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,551,072 for "Medical and Hospital Department," as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,553,840, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$53,173,100 for "Ordnance service and supplies, Army," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$46,840,620, as proposed by the House, \$6,000,000 of this additional amount being supported by a supplemental estimate.

On amendment No. 29: Changes the title of the appropriation relating to instruction in cavalry activities, as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments Nos. 30 to 33, inclusive, relating to the National Guard: Makes available for construction at National Guard camps \$1,000,000, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$625,000, as proposed by the House; makes available for construction at concurrent camps not to exceed \$500,000, instead of \$710,360, as proposed by the Senate, and \$100,000, as proposed by the House, earmarking being omitted, and restores the House provision making \$500,000 available for increasing the strength of the National Guard, amended by omitting restriction upon the extent of the increase other than as controlled by available funds.

On amendments Nos. 34 and 35, relating to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: Appropriates \$4,964,544, instead of \$4,825,842, as proposed by the House, and \$5,592,411, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$138,702 being intended to provide for increasing the number of advanced-course students by approximately 1,435, or to 18,000, and restores the limitations stricken out by the Senate upon the establishment or reestablishment of certain types of units.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
JOHN H. KERR,
D. LANE POWERS,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point a statement concerning the report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the War Department appropriation bill as it passed the House carried appropriations totaling \$499,857,936. That amount was \$941,944 below the Budget estimates.

The Senate added to the bill \$13,330,946, or \$12,389,002 without Budget support. Subsequently an estimate came in covering \$6,000,000 of that amount.

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Your conferees have agreed to increases totaling \$3,931,833. Subtracting from that sum the \$6,000,000 for which we have a supplemental estimate and the amount by which the House bill came under the Budget, namely, \$941,944, the bill in its present stage exceeds Budget recommendations by \$1,989,944. Facially, however, the bill is \$17,516,044 below Budget recommendations, because the House substituted contractual authority of \$19,505,988 in lieu of the immediate appropriation of a like amount.

The increases to which we have agreed are incident to the following propositions:

50 additional Medical and 25 additional Dental Corps officers.....	\$141,066
Flight pay for 31 additional medical officers.....	44,640
Construction at Albrook Field, C. Z.....	1,500,000
Modernizing 40 75-mm. guns.....	332,480
Replacement of machinery in manufacturing arsenals, for which there is a Budget estimate.....	6,000,000
Construction at National Guard camps.....	375,000
Construction at concurrent camps.....	400,000
Additional advanced course, R. O. T. C. students.....	138,702
Total.....	8,931,888

The Senate added to the bill a total of \$2,041,828 for the establishment of 54 additional R. O. T. C. units and for increasing the officer instructors with existing units. That meant the addition of 315 officers over and above the 446 promotion list officers for which the House bill had made provision, and disregarded the further additional 311 Air Corps officers the Department expects to ask funds for later at this session. The War Department objected to the addition of so many officers at one time and also to taking away from the Army experienced officers for R. O. T. C. work and substituting for them inexperienced second lieutenants, wholly unsuited to the task confronting the Army at this time in the way of matériel development and expansion.

For the present, therefore, there is to be no R. O. T. C. expansion beyond the increase for which the bill makes provision in the number of advanced course students.

As to the National Guard, the House raised from \$125,000 to \$625,000 the Budget estimate for camp construction. The Senate proposed to increase this amount to \$2,000,000. We have agreed upon an allowance of \$1,000,000, or \$375,000 more than the House had proposed.

As to concurrent camps, the House provided \$100,000. The Senate raised this amount to \$710,360, earmarking the increase for Fort Sill, Okla. Your conferees would not agree to any earmarking and agreed upon an allowance of not to exceed \$500,000.

WAR DEBTS AND COASTAL ISLANDS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a resolution by Garrett Cochran Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania, relative to payment of foreign debts to the United States, of the twelve billion and more now owing by Great Britain, France, Italy, and other countries.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a fine resolution and if we could purchase some very valuable property at a proper price and terms it would be a fine thing to do.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, is recognized.

WIDENING OF WISCONSIN AVENUE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 5488) to provide for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to institute in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia under subchapter 1 of chapter XV of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, and amendments thereto, such proceedings in rem as may be necessary to condemn the land necessary for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue, in the District of Columbia, from R Street to approximately the southerly line of the Mount Alto Hospital property, the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the land necessary for said widening to be instituted on such lines and to be acquired to such width or widths as the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem expedient: *Provided*, That the width of said Wisconsin Avenue at any point south of the south line of Calvert Street shall not be increased by reason of the condemnation proceedings authorized herein to a greater width than 78 feet.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force and effect for the condemnation of streets as laid down on the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia shall be applicable to the condemnation of land for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue as authorized in this act: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the special fund entitled "Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees, District of Columbia," such amount or amounts as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto and for the payment of the amounts awarded as damages, and the jury or juries under said condemnation proceedings shall award such damages as may be found to be due, and levy assessments upon such land as they may find benefited by reason of the acquisition of said land for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue as provided herein, all in accordance with subchapter 1 of chapter XV of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia and amendments thereto, and the amounts collected as benefits shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the special fund entitled "Highway fund, gasoline tax, and motor-vehicle fees, District of Columbia."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, in explanation of the measure, this bill merely authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to carry on such negotiations as may be necessary to proceed with the widening of Wisconsin Avenue from R Street to Mount Alto Hospital.

I move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEES OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 5679) to amend the Code of Law of the District of Columbia in respect to fees of the United States marshal, and I ask unanimous consent that the same may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 1112 of the act of March 3, 1901, chapter 854, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," as amended (46 Stat. 486; D. C. Code, Supp. II, title 10, sec. 10), be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1112. Marshal's fees: For each return on any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ (except execution, venire, or a summons or subpoena for a witness), whether or not service has been made, \$1 for each person: *Provided, however*, That for the return on any citation, summons, notice, or rule issued by the probate court the fee shall be 50 cents for each person. For making or attempting to make service of any of the foregoing papers, the marshal shall charge and collect, in addition to the fee for the return thereof, 10 cents for each person served and 10 cents for each unsuccessful attempt to serve each person."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the measure that is before us simply allows the marshal for the District of Columbia to charge and collect 10 cents for each successful or unsuccessful attempt to serve persons.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Does this apply to the marshal of the District of Columbia or to marshals of the United States district courts?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The District of Columbia. The marshals in the United States district courts operate under such a law at the present time. They are authorized under existing law to charge 6 cents a mile. This bill, I might say, brings the District of Columbia in line with the practice throughout the various districts in the States.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of information to the Members, several of whom have asked me about the so-called fair trade practices bill, which was on the calendar for today, I may state that, at the request of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. KENNEDY], this bill has been laid over. It will perhaps come before the House 2 weeks from today.

Mr. Speaker, this completes the business on the District Calendar for today.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution (Rept. No. 466), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

House Resolution 173

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5191, a bill to provide for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for armed forces and the civilian population in time of national emergency, and to encourage the development of these resources within the United States, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AVIATION CADETS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution (Rept. No. 467), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

House Resolution 171

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5765, a bill to authorize commissioning aviation cadets in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves upon completion of training, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PROMOTION OF LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution (Rept. No. 468), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

House Resolution 170

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for con-

sideration of H. R. 4929, a bill to amend the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bills and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SANDAGER (at the request of Mr. RISK), for April 24 and 25, on account of important business at home.

To Mr. SECCOMBE, for the remainder of the week, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. HEALEY, indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. H. CARL ANDRESEN, indefinitely, on account of serious illness in family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PACE). Under the special order of the House heretofore made, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor may be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House today for the consideration of amendments to the wage-hour bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York and Mr. MICHAEL J. KENNEDY asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

THE MACHINERY OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT SET IN MOTION

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, 150 years ago yesterday, April 23, 1789, at about 3 p. m., George Washington, first President-elect of the United States, landed from a barge at Murray's Wharf in New York City. This completed a journey begun on April 16, 1789, from his home at Mount Vernon. On this journey he had been accompanied by Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, and Col. David Humphreys. His journey had been a triumphal march.

He had been rowed across the bay from Elizabeth port in a barge specially built for this occasion. James Nicholson was the commander and Thomas Randall, coxswain. The barge was rowed by 13 masters of vessels then lying in the harbor; these men wore white uniforms and black caps ornamented with fringe. It was accompanied by 6 other barges. Aboard these barges were the members of the committee appointed to meet General Washington and the members of his party. The Senate committee was composed of John Langdon, Charles Carroll, and William Samuel Johnson. The House committee consisted of Elias Boudinot, Theodorick Bland, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Egbert Benson, and John Lawrence. Other members of this committee were Chancellor Livingston; John Jay, at the time Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee, and Walter Livingston, Commissioners of the Treasury; General Knox, head of the War Department; Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster General, Col. Nicholas Fish, the adjutant general of the forces of the State of New York; Richard Varick; and several others.

The following description of the trip up the bay was written by Elias Boudinot, one of the congressional committee who met General Washington:

When we drew near the mouth of the Kills, a number of boats with various flags came up with us and dropped in our wake. Soon after we entered the bay General Knox and several other officers in a large barge presented themselves with their splendid colors. Boat after boat, sloop after sloop, gayly dressed in all their naval ornaments, added to our train and made a most splendid appear-

ance. Before we got to Bedloes Island a large sloop came with full sail on our starboard bow, when there stood up about 20 gentlemen and ladies, who with most excellent voices sung an elegant ode, prepared for the purpose, to the tune of God Save the King, welcoming their great chief to the seat of government. On its conclusion we saluted them with our hats, and then they with the surrounding boats gave us three cheers. Soon after another boat came under our stern and presented us with a number of copies of a second ode, and immediately about a dozen gentlemen began to sing it in parts as we passed along. Our worthy President was greatly affected with these tokens of profound respect. As we approached the harbor our train increased, and the huzzaing and shouts of joy seemed to add life to this brilliant scene. At this moment a number of porpoises came playing among us, as if they had risen up to know what was the cause of all this happiness.

We now discovered the shores to be crowded with thousands of people;—men, women, and children; nay, I may venture to say tens of thousands. From the fort to the place of landing, although nearly half a mile, you could see little else along the shore, in the streets, and on board every vessel but heads, standing as thick as ears of corn before the harvest. The vessels in the harbor made a most superb appearance, indeed, dressed in all their pomp of attire.

The Spanish ship of war, the *Galveston*, in a moment, on a signal given, discovered 27 or 28 different colors, of all nations, on every part of the rigging, and paid us the compliment of 13 guns, with her yards all manned, as did also another vessel in the harbor, the *North Carolina*, displaying colors in the same manner. We soon arrived at the ferry stairs where there were many thousands of the citizens waiting with all the eagerness of expectation to welcome our excellent patriot to that shore which he regained from a powerful enemy by his valor and good conduct. We found the stairs covered with carpeting and the rails hung with crimson. The President, being preceded by the committee, was received by the Governor and the citizens in the most brilliant manner.

Upon landing the President-elect was greeted by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells.

A procession headed by Col. Morgan Lewis was waiting to receive him. It consisted of a band, a troop of horse, artillery officers off duty, a company of grenadiers who served as a guard of honor, the Governor and officers of the State of New York, James Duane, the corporation council of the city of New York, members of the clergy, the French and Spanish diplomatic representatives, and a large number of private citizens. The parade passed by Governor Clinton's house and finally arrived at the Franklin House, at the corner of Franklin and Cherry Streets, which had been especially fitted up as the Presidential residence. A tablet on the Brooklyn Bridge now marks the site of this first Executive Mansion. Here the President-elect was to wait until his inauguration as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789.

A brief review of the events preceding this occasion will be both informative and interesting. At sunset on March 3, 1789, 13 guns were fired from the old fort on the Battery in New York. This announced the death of the old Confederation of States. Early on the morning of the 4th a salute of 11 guns in honor of the 11 States that had adopted the Constitution was fired. This salute accompanied by the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new Government created by the Constitution.

However, the machinery of the new government under the Constitution was not to be set in motion until almost a month later. This was due to the tardiness of the Members in making their appearance.

RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION

In the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation of September 13, 1788, fixing dates for election of a President and the organization of the Government under the Constitution in the city of New York, we find the following:

Congress assembled. Present: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode Island, Mr. Arnold, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress on the 21st of February 1787 did, on the 17th of September in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled a Constitution for the people of the United States, whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously—

That the said report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case; and

Whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary: Therefore

Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

This is the short, concise, and legislative history of the creation of the new government which was to be constituted on "the first Wednesday in March next."

Due to delays caused by the late arrival of Representatives and Senators, a quorum was not completed in the House until April 1, 1789, and in the Senate on April 6. The proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives having reference to the counting of the electoral votes, the issuing of the certificate of election, the notification of the President and Vice President, the designation of the messengers who were to inform them of their respective elections, the naming of the committees of reception, the details of the taking of the oath and of inauguration, the respective addresses of the Vice President and the President, and the appropriate replies of the Senate and House of Representatives are set out below under the date headings of each happening.

The First Congress under the Constitution was meeting in Federal Hall. This was originally the old City Hall, in Wall Street, at the head of Broad Street, the present site of the Subtreasury of the United States. It had been practically rebuilt for the use of the First Congress. This building was first erected in 1700 at a cost of \$20,000, and the sum of \$32,500 was spent in remodeling it for the First Congress. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 met in the building, and many of the sessions of the Continental Congress had also been held here. In its remodeled condition it was considered a very imposing structure.

The National Register, an old-time publication, describes it in part as follows:

The basement was Tuscan, pierced with seven openings, massive pillars in the center supporting four Doric columns and a pediment. The frieze was so divided as to admit 13 stars in metopes. These, with the American eagle and other insignia, the tablets over the windows filled with 13 arrows, and the olive branches united, were considered sufficient to mark it as a building designated for national purposes * * *. The Senate Chamber was 40 by 30 feet * * *. Three windows were placed in the front and back walls, those in front opening on an open gallery 12 feet deep, which overlooked Broad and Wall Streets.

It was upon this gallery that Washington stood when he took his oath of office as first President of the United States. The spot where he stood is now marked, as nearly as possible, by the colossal statue of the first President at the front of the subtreasury.

When Congress had completed its organization both Houses met in joint session to count the electoral votes cast in the several States a few weeks before for President and Vice President of the United States. It was found that George Washington had received 69 votes for President, the whole number cast, and that John Adams had received 34 votes for Vice President. Thirty-five votes were scattered among 10 others. When the counting of votes was finished the following certificate was issued:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the city and State of New York the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1789, the underwritten appointed President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President and for a Vice President, by which it appears that George Washington, Esq., was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.
JOHN LANGDON.

A similar certificate was issued for the election of John Adams to the office of Vice President.

Charles Thomson, the greatly esteemed Secretary of the Continental Congress, was sent to carry the certificate of election to General Washington at Mount Vernon, and Sylvanus Bourne was sent on a like errand to Mr. Adams at Braintree, Mass. Both messengers set out on Tuesday, the 7th of April, and Mr. Bourne reached Braintree on the following Thursday evening. On the next Monday Mr. Adams started for New York, where he arrived in just a week. On the way he was received with "Federal honors" and escorted from town to town by military companies. He was inducted into office as Vice President of the United States on the 21st of April.

THE NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. Thomson, leaving New York on Tuesday morning April 7, reached Philadelphia Thursday evening, Baltimore Sunday evening, and arrived at Mount Vernon at half past 12 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Thus he was more than 1 week making his journey.

Mr. Thomson formally presented to General Washington his certificate of election as President-elect in the following statement:

Sir, the President of the Senate, chosen for the special purpose, having opened and counted the votes of the electors in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, I was honored with the commands of the Senate to wait upon Your Excellency with the information of your being elected to the office of President of the United States of America. This commission was entrusted to me on account of my having been long in the confidence of the late Congress, and charged with the duties of one of the principal civil departments of the Government. I have now, sir, to inform you that the proofs you have given of your patriotism and your readiness to sacrifice domestic ease and private enjoyments to preserve the happiness of your country did not permit the two Houses to harbor a doubt of your undertaking this great and important office to which you are called, not only by the unanimous vote of the electors but by the voice of America.

I have it, therefore, in command to accompany you to New York, where the Senate and House of Representatives are convened for the dispatch of public business.

General Washington replied as follows:

I have been accustomed to pay so much respect to the opinion of my fellow citizens that the knowledge of their having given their unanimous suffrages in my favor scarcely leaves me the alternative for an option. I cannot, I believe, give a greater evidence of my sensibility of the honor which they have done me than by accepting the appointment.

I am so much affected by this fresh proof of my country's esteem and confidence that silence can best explain my gratitude. While I realize the arduous nature of the task which is imposed upon me, and feel my own inability to perform it, I wish, however, that there may not be reason for regretting the choice, for indeed all I can promise is only to accomplish that which can be done by an honest zeal.

Upon considering how long a time some of the gentlemen of both Houses of Congress have been at New York, how anxiously desirous they must be to proceed to business, and how deeply the public mind appears to be impressed with the necessity of doing it speedily, I cannot find myself at liberty to delay my journey. I shall therefore be in readiness to set out the day after tomorrow and shall be happy in the pleasure of your company, if you will permit me to say that it is a peculiar gratification to have received the communication from you.

Before he left home Washington made the following entry in his diary:

About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity; and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York in company with Mr. Thomson and Colonel Humphreys with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its calls, but with less hope of answering its expectations.

The route of the party led through Alexandria, Va., Georgetown, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, and Elkton, Md., Wilmington, Del., Chester, and Philadelphia, Pa., Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, and Elizabeth, N. J. The coach was drawn by four horses. Leaving Chester, all three, General Washington, Colonel Humphreys, and Charles Thomson were mounted on beautiful horses.

In Alexandria there was a dinner at Wise's tavern; at Georgetown at Grant's tavern; in Baltimore at the Fountain Inn; in Philadelphia at the old City Tavern on Second and Walnut Streets, at this banquet 250 guests were present; in

Princeton Washington spent the night with Dr. John Wither- spoon, the retired president of the college, and near Elizabeth he took breakfast at the home of Elias Boudinot, another old friend.

What must have been his thoughts in Alexandria, in Chester, in Philadelphia, Trenton, and Princeton? Memories of early youth, of Brandywine, of Germantown, of Valley Forge, of the First Continental Congress, of the Constitutional Convention, of the crossing of the Delaware, of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, of the death of General Mercer. Memories of these and many others must have crowded into his mind. It was well that this was a journey filled with happiness and anticipation, to overcome the somber thoughts of battles, defeats, trials, and vicissitudes of other and earlier years.

Let us now turn to the proceedings and deliberations of the Senate and the House of Representatives as recorded in the Annals of Congress and see how the wheels of government were set in motion. This is the authoritative history of these proceedings, and therein we learn how wisely and well our legislative predecessors planned and executed this all-important event:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS, BEGUN AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1789

Monday, April 6

Richard Henry Lee, from Virginia, then appearing, took his seat, and formed a quorum of the whole Senators of the United States.

The credentials of the Members present being read and ordered to be filed, the Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States.

John Langdon was elected.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready, in the Senate Chamber, to proceed. In the presence of the House, to discharge that duty; and that the Senate have appointed one of their Members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their Members for the like purpose.

Mr. Ellsworth reported that he had delivered the message; and Mr. Boudinot, from the House of Representatives, informed the Senate that the House is ready forthwith to meet them, to attend the opening and counting of the votes of the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States.

The Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate Chamber; and the President elected for the purpose of counting the votes declared that the Senate and House of Representatives had met, and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which were as follows:

The result of the vote

States	George Washington, Esq.	John Adams, Esq.	Samuel Huntington, Esq.	John Jay, Esq.	John Hancock, Esq.	Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	George Clinton, Esq.	John Rutledge, Esq.	John Milton, Esq.	James Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Telfair, Esq.	Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.
New Hampshire.....	5	5										
Massachusetts.....	10	10										
Connecticut.....	7	5	2									
New Jersey.....	6	1		5								
Pennsylvania.....	10	8			2							
Delaware.....	3			3								
Maryland.....	6					6						
Virginia.....	10	5		1	1		3					
South Carolina.....	7				1			6				
Georgia.....	5								2	1	1	1
Total.....	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1

Whereby it appeared that George Washington, Esq., was elected President, and John Adams, Esq., Vice President, of the United States of America.

Mr. Madison, from the House of Representatives, thus addressed the Senate:

"Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House have agreed that the notifications of the election of the President and of the Vice President of the United States should be made by such persons and in such manner as the Senate shall be pleased to direct."

And he withdrew.

Whereupon the Senate appointed Charles Thomson, Esq., to notify George Washington, Esq., of his election to the office of President of the United States of America, and Mr. Sylvanus Bourne to notify John Adams, Esq., of his election to the office of Vice President of the said United States.

A letter was received from James Duane, Esq., enclosing resolutions of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York tendering to Congress the use of the city hall.

James Mathews was elected Doorkeeper.

Monday, April 13

The committee appointed to make arrangements for receiving the President were directed to settle the manner of receiving the Vice President also.

Wednesday, April 15

The committee to whom it was referred to consider of and report respecting the ceremonial of receiving the President, and the arrangements necessary for the reception of the Vice President, agreed to the following report, viz:

"That Mr. Osgood, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, be requested to put the same and the furniture thereof in proper condition for the residence and use of the President of the United States, and otherwise, at the expense of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

"That it will be more eligible, in the first instance, that a committee of three Members from the Senate and five Members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the two Houses, respectively, attend to receive the President, at such place as he shall embark from New Jersey to this city, and conduct him, without form, to the house lately occupied by the President of Congress; and that, at such time thereafter as the President shall signify it will be most convenient for him, he be formally received by both Houses.

"That a committee of two Members from the Senate and three Members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses, respectively, wait on the Vice President of the United States, as soon as he shall come to this city, and, in the name of the Congress of the United States, congratulate him on his arrival."

Which report was read and accepted.

Thursday, April 16

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of the committees, conformably to the report of the committee of both Houses, agreed to on the 15th instant. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Johnson were appointed to wait on the President, and Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Dalton were appointed to wait on the Vice President.

Monday, April 20

Messrs. Strong and Izard were appointed a committee to wait on the Vice President and conduct him to the Senate Chamber.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Tuesday, April 21

The committee appointed to conduct the Vice President to the Senate Chamber executed their commission, and Mr. Langdon, the Vice President pro tempore, meeting the Vice President on the floor of the Senate Chamber, addressed him as follows:

"Sir, I have it in charge from the Senate to introduce you to the Chair of this House, and also to congratulate you on your appointment to the office of Vice President of the United States of America."

After which Mr. Langdon conducted the Vice President to the chair, when the Vice President addressed the Senate as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate, invited to this respectable situation by the suffrages of our fellow citizens, according to the Constitution, I have thought it my duty cheerfully and readily to accept it. Unaccustomed to refuse any public service, however dangerous to my reputation or disproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconsistent to have adopted another maxim of conduct at this time, when the prosperity of the country and the liberties of the people require, perhaps, as much as ever the attention of those who possess any share of the public confidence.

"I should be destitute of sensibility if, upon my arrival in this city and presentation to this Legislature, and especially to this Senate, I could see, without emotion, so many of those characters, of whose virtuous exertions I have so often been a witness—from whose countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation; whose disinterested friendship has supported me in many intricate conjunctures of public affairs, at home and abroad; whose celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption seduce, or flattery allure; those intrepid assertors of the rights of mankind, whose philosophy and policy have enlightened the world, in 20

years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient schools, or modern universities.

"I must have been inattentive to the course of events if I were either ignorant of the fame or insensible to the merit of those other characters in the Senate to whom it has been my misfortune to have been hitherto personally unknown.

"It is with satisfaction that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a National Constitution, and the fair prospect of a consistent administration of a government of laws; on the acquisition of a House of Representatives, chosen by themselves; of a Senate thus composed by their own State legislatures; and on the prospect of an Executive authority, in the hands of one whose portrait I shall not presume to draw. Were I blessed with powers to do justice to his character, it would be impossible to increase the confidence or affection of his country or make the smallest addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a discharge of the present exalted trust on the same principles, with the same abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I, nevertheless, be indulged to inquire, if we look over the catalog of the first magistrates of nations, whether they have been denominated presidents or consuls, kings or princes, where shall we find one, whose commanding talents and virtues, whose overruling good fortune have so completely united all hearts and voices in his favor, who enjoyed the esteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities so uncommon are no common blessings to the country that possesses them. By those great qualities, and their benign effects, has Providence marked out the head of this Nation, with a hand so distinctly visible as to have been seen by all men and mistaken by none.

"It is not for me to interrupt your deliberations by any general observations on the state of the Nation, or by recommending or proposing any particular measure. It would be superfluous, to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the necessity of order. It is only necessary to make an apology for myself. Not wholly without experience in public assemblies, I have been more accustomed to take a share in their debates than to preside in their deliberations. It shall be my constant endeavor to behave toward every member of this most honorable body with all that consideration, delicacy, and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his station and character; but if, from inexperience or inadvertency, anything should ever escape me inconsistent with propriety, I must entreat you, by imputing it to its true cause, and not to any want of respect, to pardon and excuse it.

"A trust of the greatest magnitude is committed to this legislature; and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects, from the results of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, consideration abroad, and contentment at home—prosperity, order, justice, peace, and liberty. And may God Almighty's Providence assist you to answer their just expectations."

Thursday, April 23

On motion.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three members, be appointed to consider and report what style or titles it will be proper to annex to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution. Also to consider of the time, place, and manner in which, and the person by whom, the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall be administered to the President; and to confer thereon with such committee as the House of Representatives shall appoint for that purpose. (Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Dalton were chosen.)

Friday, April 24

On motion, to reconsider the commission of the committee appointed the 23d instant to report what titles shall be annexed to the offices of President and Vice President. Passed in the affirmative.

On motion that the following words, "What titles it will be proper to annex to the offices of President and of Vice President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution," be struck out. Passed in the negative.

On motion, that the words "style or" before the word "title" be added. Passed in the affirmative.

Saturday, April 25

The Right Reverend Samuel Provost was elected Chaplain.

A letter from Charles Thomson, Esq., dated the 24th of April 1789, directed to the President of the Senate, purporting his having delivered to General Washington the certificate of his being elected President of the United States, was read and ordered to be filed.

The committee appointed to consider of the time, place, and manner in which, and of the person by whom, the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall be administered to the President of the United States, and to confer with a committee of the House appointed for that purpose, report:

That the President hath been pleased to signify to them that any time or place which both Houses may think proper to appoint and any manner which shall appear most eligible to them will be convenient and acceptable to him; that requisite preparations cannot probably be made before Thursday next; that the President be on that day formally received by both Houses in the Senate Chamber; that the Representatives' Chamber being capable of receiving the greater number of persons, that, therefore, the President do take the oath in that place and in the presence of both Houses.

That, after the formal reception of the President in the Senate Chamber, he be attended by both Houses to the Representatives' Chamber and that the oath be administered by the chancellor of the State of New York.

The committee further report it as their opinion that it will be proper that a committee of both Houses be appointed to take order for conducting the business.

Read and accepted.

Whereupon Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Dalton, on the part of the Senate, together with a committee that may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, were empowered to take order for conducting the business.

An order of the House of Representatives, concurring in the appointment of a committee on their part to confer with a committee appointed on the 24th instant, on the part of the Senate, to consider and report, "what style, etc., it will be proper to annex to the offices of President and Vice President," was read, by which it appears that Mr. Benson, Mr. Ames, Mr. Madison, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Sherman were appointed on the part of the House.

Monday, April 27

The committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, etc., of the President, reported:

That it appears to them more eligible that the oath should be administered to the President in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber, than in the Representatives' Chamber, and, therefore, submit to the respective Houses the propriety of authorizing their committee to take order as to the place where the oath shall be administered to the President, the resolution of Saturday assigning the Representatives' Chamber as the place, notwithstanding. (Read and accepted.)

Resolved, That, after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress already appointed. (Sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.)

Tuesday, April 28

Received, from the House of Representatives, the report of a joint committee on the ceremonial to be observed in administering the oath, etc., to the President; and a bill to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths. The report was read and ordered to lie on the table; and the bill received its first reading.

The committee appointed to report a mode of communication between the two Houses with respect to papers, bills, etc., and to whom the subject was recommitted, having again conferred with the committee of the House of Representatives, agreed upon a report, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Thursday, April 30

The report of the committee on the mode of communication between the Senate and House of Representatives was taken up, and after debate postponed.

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, etc., of the President of the United States, having informed the Senate that the same was adjusted, the House of Representatives were notified that the Senate were ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber, to attend the President of the United States while taking the oath required by the Constitution. Whereupon, the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker, came into the Senate Chamber and took the seats assigned them, and the joint committee, preceded by their chairman, agreeably to order, introduced the President of the United States to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by the Vice President, who conducted him to the chair, when the Vice President informed him that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the chancellor of the State of New York"; to which the President replied he was ready to proceed; and being attended to the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber by the Vice President and Senators, the Speaker and Representatives, and the other public characters present, the oath was administered. After which the chancellor proclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

The President, having returned to his seat, after a short pause, arose and addressed the Senate and House of Representatives as follows:

THE FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

"Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in

the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from Nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

"By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the President 'to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject, further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and for more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that as, on the one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

"Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good. For I assure myself that while you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony,

will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregably fortified or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

"To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated by duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding, with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their Union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

"G. WASHINGTON."

April 30, 1793

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE

The President, the Vice President, the Senate, and House of Representatives, etc., then proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the Chaplain of Congress, after which the President was reconducted to his house by the committee appointed for that purpose.

The Vice President and Senate returned to the Senate Chamber; and,

Upon motion, unanimously agreed, that a committee of three should be appointed to prepare an answer to the President's speech. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Carroll were elected.

Thursday, May 7

THE REPLY OF THE SENATE

The committee appointed to prepare an answer to the President's speech, delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives reported as follows:

"SIR: We, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech delivered to both Houses of Congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the Federal Government; and felicitate ourselves and our fellow citizens on your elevation to the office of President, an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it and extremely honorable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favor is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence, and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite; and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we are exposed, to give stability to the present Government, and dignity and splendor to that country which your skill and valor as a soldier so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

"When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress, and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth; we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favor of this country, claims our most pious gratitude; and permits us, sir, to observe that, among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a Federal Government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

"In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavor to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each State is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that, in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim

to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, sir, the force and acknowledge the justice of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility, as well as the necessity, of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured that the Senate will, at all times, cheerfully cooperate in every measure which may strengthen the Union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated Republic.

"We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching Him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States; and that your administration may be prosperous to the Nation, and glorious to yourself."

Read and accepted; and

Ordered, That the Vice President should affix his signature to the address, in behalf of the Senate.

Thursday, May 14

The committee, appointed the 9th instant, to determine "under what title it will be proper for the Senate to address the President," and to confer with a committee of the House of Representatives "upon the disagreeing votes of the Senate and House," informed the Senate that they had conferred with a committee of the House of Representatives but could not agree upon a report.

The committee, appointed the 9th instant, "to consider and report under what title it will be proper for the Senate to address the President of the United States of America," reported:

"That, in the opinion of the committee, it will be proper thus to address the President: His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties."

Which report was postponed, and the following resolve was agreed to, to wit:

"From a decent respect for the opinion and practice of civilized nations, whether under monarchical or republican forms of government, whose custom is to annex titles of respectability to the office of their chief magistrate; and that, on intercourse with foreign nations, a due respect for the majesty of the people of the United States may not be hazarded by any appearance of singularity, the Senate have been induced to be of opinion that it would be proper to annex a respectable title to the office of the President of the United States; but the Senate, desirous of preserving harmony with the House of Representatives, where the practice lately observed in presenting an address to the President was without the addition of titles, think it proper for the present to act in conformity with the practice of that House: Therefore

Resolved, That the present address be 'To the President of the United States,' without addition of title."

Monday, May 18

THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT

Agreeably to the order of the 15th instant, the Senate waited on the President of the United States at his own house, when the Vice President, in their name, delivered to the President the address agreed to on the 7th instant, to which the President of the United States was pleased to make the following reply:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant Nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed, and in a conviction that the Senate will at all times cooperate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated Republic. Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collective wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a nation happy.

"G. WASHINGTON."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS, BEGUN AT THE CITY OF NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1789

Monday, April 6

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ellsworth:

"Mr. Speaker, I am charged by the Senate to inform this House that a quorum of the Senate is now formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several States in a choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate Chamber to proceed, in presence of this House, to discharge that duty. I have it also in further charge to

inform this House that the Senate has appointed one of its Members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared, submitting it to the wisdom of this House to appoint one or more of its Members for the like purpose."

On motion,

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker, attended by the House, do now withdraw to the Senate Chamber for the purpose expressed in the message from the Senate; and that Mr. Parker and Mr. Heister be appointed, on the part of this House, to sit at the Clerk's table with the Member of the Senate and make a list of the votes as the same shall be declared.

Mr. Speaker accordingly left the chair, and, attended by the House, withdrew to the Senate Chamber, and after some time returned to the House.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Heister then delivered in at the Clerk's table a list of the votes of the electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States, as the same were declared by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and of this House, which was ordered to be entered on the Journal.

On motion,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that it is the desire of this House that the notifications of the election of the President and Vice President of the United States should be made by such persons and in such manner as the Senate shall be pleased to direct, and that Mr. Madison do communicate the said message.

Monday, April 13

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Benson, Mr. Peter Muhlenburg, and Mr. Griffin be a committee to consider of and report to the House respecting the ceremonial of receiving the President, and that they be authorized to confer with a committee of the Senate for the purpose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Honorable John Langdon, a Member of the Senate, communicating an instruction to a committee of that House to report, if any, and what, arrangements are necessary for the reception of the Vice President, which was read.

Ordered, That the said letter be referred to the committee appointed to consider of, and report to the House, respecting the ceremonial of receiving the President; and that it be an instruction to the said committee to report upon the said letter also.

Wednesday, April 15

Mr. Benson, from the committee to whom it was referred to consider of and report to the House respecting the ceremonial of receiving the President, and to whom was also referred a letter from the chairman of a committee of the Senate to the Speaker, communicating an instruction from that House to a committee thereof, to report, if any, and what, arrangements are necessary for the reception of the President, made the following report:

"That Mr. Osgood, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, be requested to put the same, and the furniture therein, in proper condition for the residence and use of the President of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

"That it will be most eligible, in the first instance, that a committee of three Members from the Senate and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, to attend to receive the President at such place as he shall embark from New Jersey for this city, and conduct him without form to the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, and that at such time thereafter as the President shall signify it will be convenient for him, he be formally received by both Houses.

"That a committee of two Members from the Senate and three Members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, wait on the President of the United States as soon as he shall come to this city, and, in the name of the Congress of the United States, congratulate him on his arrival."

And a committee of five was balloted for and chosen accordingly for the purpose of waiting on the President.

Another committee of three was appointed to wait on the Vice President.

Thursday, April 16

The House proceeded, by ballot, to the appointment of a committee of five, to attend, with a committee from the Senate, to receive the President of the United States at such place as he shall embark at from New Jersey for this city.

The members elected were Messrs. Boudinot, Bland, Tucker, Benson, and Lawrence.

On motion,

Ordered, That Messrs. Gilman, Ames, and Gale, be a committee, in conjunction with a committee from the Senate, to wait upon the Vice President of the United States upon his arrival in this city, and to congratulate him thereupon in the name of the Congress of the United States.

Friday, April 24

Mr. Boudinot reported, from the committee appointed to attend with a committee from the Senate, to receive the President of the United States, at the place of his embarkation from New Jersey,

that the committee did, according to order, together with a committee from the Senate, attend at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, on the 23rd instant, at which place the two committees met the President, and thence embarked for this city, where they arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and conducted him to the house appointed for his residence.

* * * * *

Saturday, April 25

The House, according to the order of the day, received the report from the Committee of the whole House, to the bill to regulate the taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by the sixth article of the Constitution; and the amendments to the said bill being read and amended at the Clerk's table, were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed to consider of the time, place, and manner in which, and of the person by whom the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall be administered to the President of the United States, and to confer with a committee of the Senate for the purpose, reported as followeth:

"That the President hath been pleased to signify to them that any time or place which both Houses may think proper to appoint and any manner which shall appear most eligible to them will be acceptable to him; that requisite preparations cannot probably be made before Thursday next; that the President be on that day formally received by both Houses in the Senate Chamber; that the Representatives' Chamber being capable of receiving the greater number of persons, that therefore the President do take the oath in that place, and in the presence of both Houses; that after the formal reception of the President in the Senate Chamber he be attended by both Houses to the Representatives' Chamber, and that the oath be administered by the chancellor of this State.

"The committee further report it as their opinion, that it will be proper that a committee of both Houses be appointed to take order for further conducting the ceremonial."

The said report was twice read; and, on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That Messrs. Benson, Ames, and Carroll be a committee on the part of this House, pursuant to the said report.

* * * * *

Monday, April 27

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Vice President of the United States, enclosing certain proceedings of the Senate, touching the ceremonial of the formal reception of the President of the United States, by both Houses, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Benson, from the committee of both Houses, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception of the President of the United States, reported as followeth:

"That it appears to the committee more eligible that the oath should be administered to the President in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber than in the Representatives' Chamber, and therefore submit to the respective Houses the propriety of authorizing their committees to take order as to the place where the oath shall be administered to the President, the resolutions of Saturday, assigning the Representatives' Chamber as the place, notwithstanding."

The said report being twice read,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said report, and authorize the committee to take order for the change of place thereby proposed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Vice President of the United States, enclosing two orders of the Senate, one of the 13th instant, appointing a committee to confer with any committee to be appointed on the part of this House, respecting the future disposition of the papers, etc., in the office of the late Secretary of the United States; the other of the 27th instant, for the attendance of both Houses, with the President of the United States, after the oath shall be administered to him, to hear divine service at St. Paul's Chapel, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

* * * * *

Wednesday, April 29

The House proceeded to consider the following resolution of the Senate, to wit:

IN SENATE, April 27.

"*Resolved*, That after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplains to Congress already appointed."

Whereupon,

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Senate in the said resolution, amended to read as followeth, to wit:

"That after the oath shall have been administered to the President, the Vice President, and Members of the Senate, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives will accompany him to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine service performed by the Chaplains of Congress."

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do carry the said resolution to the Senate and desire their concurrence. (Adjourned.)

* * * * *

Thursday, April 30

This being the day on which the President of the United States was inaugurated, no other business, of course, was attended to.

The President's address to both Houses appears in the proceedings of the Senate, page 27.

* * * * *

Friday, May 1

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the speech of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, delivered yesterday in the Senate Chamber immediately after his inauguration, which, being read,

On motion,

Resolved, That the said speech be committed to a committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Page in the chair. And, after adopting the following resolution, the committee rose and reported it to the House, which agreed to it.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an address to the President ought to be prepared, expressing the congratulations of the House of Representatives, on the distinguished proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, by the unanimous suffrage which has appointed him to the high station which he fills; the approbation felt by the House of the patriotic sentiments and enlightened policy recommended by his speech, and assuring him of their disposition to concur in giving effect to every measure which may tend to secure the liberties, promote the harmony, and advance the happiness and prosperity of their country.

Ordered, That a committee to consist of five members be appointed to prepare an address pursuant to the said resolution. The members elected are Messrs. Madison, Clymer, Sherman, Gale and Benson.

A motion was made that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That ——— per annum be the compensation to be allowed to the President of the United States during the term for which he is to be elected.

The said resolution being read, was committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

The House then proceeded by ballot to the appointment of a Chaplain to Congress on the part of this House. Upon examining the ballots it appeared that the Reverend William Linn was elected.

* * * * *

Tuesday, May 5

THE REPLY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Madison, from the committee appointed to prepare an address on the part of this House to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech, to both Houses of Congress, reported as followeth:

The address of the House of Representatives to George Washington, President of the United States:

"Sir, the Representatives of the people of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow citizens have attested the preeminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

"We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave forever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

"This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you mean to commence your administration and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

"The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

"In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the luster of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

"Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe that, among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

"All that remains is that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of Heaven on our country, and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of our citizens."

Said address was committed to a committee of the whole; and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Page in the chair. The Committee, proposing no amendment thereto, rose and reported the address; and the House agreed to it, and resolved that the Speaker, attended by the Members of this House, do present the said address to the President.

Ordered, That Messrs. Sinnickson, Coles, and Smith of South Carolina be a committee to wait on the President, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the same.

Thursday, May 7

Mr. Smith of South Carolina from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the address of this House, reported:

That the committee had, according to order, waited on the President, and that he signified to them that it would be convenient to him to receive the said address at 12 o'clock on Friday, at such place as the House shall be pleased to appoint. Whereupon,

Resolved, That as the chamber designed for the President's receiving the respective Houses is not yet prepared, this House will wait on the President to present their address in the room adjacent to the Representatives' Chamber.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed to confer with any committee to be appointed on the part of the Senate, in preparing and reporting joint rules to be established between the two Houses for the enrollment, attestation, publication, and preservation of the acts of Congress; as also on the mode of presenting addresses, bills, votes, or resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Members appointed were Mr. Bland, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Vining.

Friday, May 8

THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Speaker, attended by the Members of the House, withdrew to the room adjoining the Representatives' Chamber, and there presented to the President of the United States the address agreed to on Tuesday last, to which he returned the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN: Your very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavors in the service of my country are far overpaid by its goodness; and I fear much that my future ones may not fulfill your kind anticipation. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest and ardent zeal. Of this resource my heart assures me. For all beyond I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to cooperate and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country."

The Speaker and Members being returned into the House.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

Thursday, April 30

The inaugural ceremonies began at sunrise by the firing of a national salute from old Fort George, near Bowling Green. Beginning at 9 o'clock the bells of all the churches rang for half an hour. People gathered in the churches "to implore the blessing of Heaven on the new Government, its favor and protection to the President, and success and acceptance to his administration."

The parade formed and the procession was led by Col. Morgan Lewis as grand marshal; he was attended by Major Van Horne and Maj. Jacob Morton as aides-de-camp. A troop of mounted officers led the way, followed by the artillery, two companies of grenadiers, a company of light infantry led by Majors Bricker and Chrystie; next came a regiment of Scotch Highlanders in full uniform. The sheriff of New York, Robert Boyd, rode alone on horseback, and in line with him came the Senate committee, John Langdon, Charles Carroll, and William Samuel Johnson. Next came a number of "assistants," Gen. Samuel B. Webb; Col. William S. Smith; Lt. Col. Nicholas Fish; Lieutenant Colonel Franks; Maj. Leonard Blecher; and Mr. John R. Livingston, brother of Chancellor Livingston.

The President-elect came next in a coach of state, drawn by four white horses, he was accompanied by Col. David Humphreys and Tobias Lear, his private secretary. Then came the committee from the House of Representatives, and Richard Henry Lee, Ralph Izard, and Tristram Dalton. The French Minister, Comte de Moustier, and the Spanish Minister, Don Diego Gardoqui, rode in their own carriages. The rear was brought up by a long line of distinguished citizens.

The parade reached Federal Hall about 1 p. m. It halted about 200 yards from the hall, and through a line drawn up on either side, General Washington, accompanied by those especially invited, passed into the Senate Chamber. The Federal Hall, the windows of all the houses in the neighborhood, and the roofs of the surrounding buildings had been crowded since early morning.

The Senate had met about 11 o'clock, and what therein transpired is told herein in the words of William Maclay, one of the Senators from Pennsylvania:

"Thursday, 30th April. This is a great, important day. Goddess of Etiquette, assist me while I describe it. The Senate stood adjourned to half after eleven o'clock. About 10, dressed in my best clothes. Went for Mr. Morris' lodgings, but met his son, who told me that his father would not be in town until Saturday. About 10, turned into the hall. The crowd already great. The Senate met. The President [Mr. Adams] rose in the most solemn manner:

"GENTLEMEN: I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?"

"But all at once the Secretary, who had been out, whispered to the Chair that the Clerk from the Representatives was at the door with a communication. Gentlemen of the Senate, how shall he be received? A silly kind of resolution of the committee on that business had been laid on the table some days ago. The amount of it was, that each House should communicate to the other what and how they chose. It concluded, however, something in this way—that everything should be done with all the propriety that was proper. The question was, Shall this be adopted, that we may know how to receive the Clerk? It was objected; this will throw no light on the subject; it will leave you where you are.

"Mr. Lee brought the House of Commons before us again. He reprobated the rule—declared that the Clerk should not come within the bar of the House; that the proper mode was for the Sergeant-at-Arms, with a mace on his shoulder, to meet the Clerk at the door and receive his communication. We are not, however, provided for this ceremonious way of doing business, having neither mace nor sergeant, nor masters in chancery, who carry down bills from the English Lords. Repeated accounts came that the Speaker and Representatives were at the door. Confusion ensued; the Members left their seats. Mr. Reed rose and called the attention of the Senate to the neglect that had been shown to Mr. Thomson, late Secretary. Mr. Lee rose to answer him; but I could not hear one word he said.

"The Speaker was introduced, followed by the Representatives. Here we sat an hour and ten minutes before the President arrived. This delay was owing to Lee, Izard, and Dalton, who had stayed with us until the Speaker came in, instead of going to attend the President.

"The President advanced between the Senators and Representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the President of the Senate; the Senate, with their President, on the right; the Speaker and Representatives on his left. The President of the Senate rose and addressed a short sentence to him. The import of it was that he should now take the oath of office as President. He seemed to have forgot half of what he was to say, for he made a dead pause and stood for some time to appearance in a vacant mood. He finished with a formal bow, and the President was conducted out of the middle window into the gallery, and the oath administered by the chancellor. Notice that the business was done was communicated to the crowd, who gave three cheers, and repeated it on the President's bowing to them. As the company returned into the Chamber, the President took the chair and the Senate and Representatives their seats. He rose and all arose, and he addressed them. (See the address.)

"This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He made a flourish with his right hand which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper; for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag, and sword.

"From the hall there was a grand procession to St. Paul's Church, where prayers were said by the bishop. The procession was well conducted and without accident as far as I have heard. The militia were under arms, lined the street near the church, made a good figure, and behaved well.

"The Senate returned to their Chamber after service, formed, and took up the address. Our President called it his most gracious speech. I cannot approve of this. A committee was appointed on it—Johnson, Carroll, Patterson. Adjourned.

"In the evening there were grand fireworks. The Spanish Ambassador's house was adorned with transparent paintings; the French Minister's house was illuminated; the hall was grandly illuminated; and after all this the people went to bed."

Of course, it is now realized that Senator Maclay was quite cynical in his statements and that he had an exalted opinion of his self-righteousness.

THE TAKING OF THE OATH

Returning to the inaugural ceremonies. After General Washington entered the Senate Chamber he remained there but a few moments and was then formally conducted to the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber looking out on Wall Street. At the last moment it was discovered that no Bible had been provided. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, then grand master of Masons in New York, was to administer the oath. Maj. Jacob Morton, one of the aides, was at the time grand secretary of the grand lodge and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. Learning that there

was no Bible in the hall Chancellor Livingston hastily despatched Major Morton to the lodge room of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., where he secured a Bible and hurried back in time to place it upon the table already prepared for it. This Bible is still preserved by the lodge, and on the flyleaf is recorded the story of the first President's oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Washington's appearance was the signal for a marvelous demonstration on the part of the assembled populace. It took some time to quiet the people. Above the balcony there was a canopy and from this red curtains had been suspended. The table was covered with a crimson cloth and on this there was placed a red cushion upon which the Bible rested. George Washington advanced to the front of the balcony, laid his hand upon his heart and bowed several times, and returned immediately to a chair near the table. There was a moment of silence. Then Chancellor Robert R. Livingston read the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution: "You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." With bowed head President Washington repeated these words and added, "So help me God." The chancellor raised the Bible to the President's lips, who stooped and kissed it. A signal was given and a flag was raised on Federal Hall, there was a discharge of artillery at the Battery, and the bells of the city were rung. The newly inaugurated President waved his hand and bowed again and retired. Reentering the Senate Chamber he took his seat. When he began his inaugural address all present rose. His hand rested on a table and he was visibly agitated and embarrassed.

He later attended church, accompanied by the Vice President, the Speaker, and the two Houses of Congress. He walked to St. Paul's Chapel, followed by a military escort of about 500 men. The services in the church were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provost, of the Episcopal Church of New York. No sermon was preached; prayers were offered and the Te Deum sung; after these services the President was driven home in his state coach.

CONTEMPORANEOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE CEREMONIES

A newspaper of the days says: "At 9 o'clock in the morning all the churches in the city were opened, and the people in prodigious numbers thronged these sacred temples and with one voice put up their prayers to Almighty God for the safety of the President."

Another account states:

"At noon Washington left his residence for the Federal Hall. He rode in what is described as 'a handsome state chariot drawn by four horses,' and was escorted by a troop of horse and several companies of infantry, the congressional committee of reception, and a number of dignitaries. All along the route the people greeted him with fervent exclamations of delight.

"He was received with great ceremony at the Federal Hall and conducted to the Senate Chamber, where Vice President Adams thus addressed him: 'Sir, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the State of New York.' Washington replied, 'I am ready to proceed.' The Vice President then conducted him to the large balcony in front of the Senate Chamber, where the vast throng assembled in Wall and Broad Streets could witness the ceremony.

"A graphic and perhaps the most authentic account of Washington taking the oath is to be found in a letter written by Eliza Quincy, from which the following is quoted: 'I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street, and so near Washington that I could almost hear him speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the center of it was placed a table with a rich covering of red velvet, and upon this, on a crimson velvet cushion, lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony, where, at the appointed hour, Washington entered, accompanied by the chancellor of the State of New York, who was to administer the oath; by John Adams, Vice President; Governor Clinton; and many other distinguished men. By the great body of the people he had probably never been seen except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal shouts of joy and welcome. His appearance was most solemn and dignified. Advancing to the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times, and then retired to an armchair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him and were at once hushed in profound silence.

"After a few moments Washington rose and came forward. Chancellor Livingston read the oath according to the form prescribed by the Constitution and Washington repeated it. Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, then took the Bible and raised it to the lips of Washington, who stooped and kissed the book. At this moment a signal was given by raising a flag upon the cupola of Federal Hall for a general discharge of artillery at the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The President again bowed to the people and then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed."

[Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House for the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House heretofore made the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Georgia yield to permit me to submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not in position to recognize the gentleman for the purpose of submitting such request without the consent of the gentleman from Georgia. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield for this purpose?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE SUICIDE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the House the suicide of the Republican Party, which killed itself here in Washington on yesterday, April 23, 1939. [Laughter and applause.]

Let me appeal to the Democrats in the House not to interrupt this solemn announcement with laughter or applause. As Shakespeare says, "Alay with some cold drops of modesty thy skipping spirits."

We have come to bury Caesar, not to applaud him. You understand that "Caesar" was the name given to the Republican elephant in 1932 for his generosity and his outstanding service to the country, in putting aside the "proffered crown" and turning the country over to the Democrats by renominating Herbert Hoover for President on a high-tariff platform—after the tariff had wrecked the country.

Mr. Hoover, with his keen insight, with which he discerned two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage, seems to have forecast this event in a speech he delivered recently in Hoboken, N. J., entitled, "Devitalizing National Demons."

The deceased left a note, which was published in this morning's New York Times, giving good and sufficient reasons for the timely demise.

Funeral services have been arranged, and the names of the active pallbearers have been turned over to the Clerk. The list contains only Old Guard Republicans, and will be announced later.

Honorary pallbearers will be selected by the friends of the deceased, including Wall Street, the Power Trust, the Standard Oil Co., the Aluminum Co. of America, the tariff barons, and other favored interests.

Disorganized labor will be represented by Mr. John L. Lewis, one of the best assets, if not one of the best friends, the deceased ever had.

In this connection I think I should explain that the name of Mr. JENKINS of Ohio and that of Mr. TREADWAY, of Massachusetts, have been left off the list of active pallbearers for the reason that it is understood they both have funeral orations prepared. I understand Mr. JENKINS' address is already written and approved, and that Mr. TREADWAY will favor us with his feeble efforts just as soon as they can pass the censorship of the accredited representative of the New England tariff barons. Several Old Guard Republican Senators will probably be asked to say a few words. Other

sorrowing Members, of both Houses, will be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The farmers of the West have hastened to send flowers—sunflowers, of course—which I understand are on their way and will arrive in due time.

The glee club of the League of Young Democrats has volunteered to do the singing. Owing to the Nation-wide demands for haste, they will be limited to one song, and have selected as their choice that old familiar hymn, Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow.

Mr. Speaker, if I might be permitted to paraphrase the words of a great orator of a generation past and gone, I would say that the deceased had passed on life's highway the stone that marked the highest point when in an unguarded moment he took a dose of his own medicine and using his record for a pillow "fell into that dreamless sleep which kisses down his eyelids still."

Perhaps it may be best for all concerned, and we are prone to believe that it is best—in fact, we know it is best for the country as a whole—that just in what was thought to be the happiest, sunniest hour of the return voyage, when eager winds were kissing every sail, to thus dash against the same old rocks that caused the wreck in 1932, "and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship." [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the special orders for today I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next at the conclusion of the business in order for the day, and after disposition of the special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein a resolution from the Legislature of the State of Minnesota memorializing the Congress to enact legislation to rehabilitate the Great Lakes cut-over area.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ALEXANDER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, during the past few years the public has been showing an ever-increasing interest in the combined development of our rivers for navigation, hydroelectric power, and flood-control purposes. In view of the likelihood that the next Rivers and Harbors Act will authorize several multiple-purpose projects, I should like to describe one of the most meritorious projects of its kind in the United States. I refer to the proposed dam and reservoir at Clarks Hill on the Savannah River. This project will cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and it will produce annually about 500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy at a cost of about 2½ mills per kilowatt-hour for prime power, which is about 53 percent of the cost of steam-generated power in this territory. The proposed dam through regulatory works will also materially improve navigation on the Savannah River, as I shall later describe.

The Savannah River is the boundary line between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and it has been an important artery of commerce since the days of the earliest settlements in these two States.

The characteristics of the river are especially favorable for a development of this type. The tides rise and fall for a distance of 50 miles inland from the sea, which phenomena

have made possible the development of a splendid harbor at Savannah. Above Savannah the river has a moderate slope until it reaches Augusta, and this section of the river is navigable for barges.

The authorized navigation project, which will be completed this summer, will provide a depth of 6 feet during 85 percent of the year, but unfortunately the dry weather occurring every fall causes low river stages with a consequent reduction of loads being carried on barges. To state the case simply, the full benefits to navigation cannot be realized unless we have a larger flow of water during the dry-weather season, and this can best be accomplished through the construction of the Clarks Hill Reservoir.

Above Augusta the river has a rocky bottom; it flows between narrow valleys and its slopes increase rapidly to the headwaters which lie on the southern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina, over 5,000 feet above the sea. Although this section is especially favorable for the development of hydroelectric power and small amounts of water power have been produced during the last hundred years, the great power possibilities of the river remain unfulfilled.

It can be readily appreciated that ample rainfall is an essential requisite to the development of navigation and power on any river, and it is in this respect that the Savannah River watershed is one of the most favorable east of the Rocky Mountains. The average rainfall over its 10,579 square miles is 53 inches per year, which is far above the average when compared with other sections of the country. However, the most favorable aspect of the rainfall factor arises from the fact that its maximum rainfall, amounting to 83 inches, occurs in the upper portion of the watershed, where it can be caught in reservoirs and released uniformly throughout the year, thus producing a large output of prime power and at the same time materially increasing the low-water flows in the navigable section of the river between Augusta and Savannah.

It would be difficult to name a section of the country having greater need for a combined navigation, power, and flood-control improvement. It has been conservatively estimated that the benefits to be derived from Clarks Hill in the way of cheaper transportation, cheaper power, and more adequate flood protection would be realized over an area of more than 52,000 square miles, lying principally in the States of Georgia and South Carolina. More than 1,000,000 people living within this area require vast quantities of supplies which come from seaports, and they are consuming ever-increasing amounts of electricity in their homes and factories.

A recent survey to determine the potential commerce suitable for water transportation showed that an annual tonnage of over a million tons could be moved profitably on the Savannah River as soon as a dependable year-round channel is available. If transportation facilities for handling this great water traffic were available, the public would realize a savings of \$586,000 every year. If we choose to be more conservative and assume that the future water commerce will consist only of such low-grade commodities as petroleum, brick, tile, pulpwood, and kaolin, the public would still realize a saving of two or three hundred thousand dollars annually. Naturally, my statements are qualified by the assumption that a dependable year-round channel will be provided.

The only practical way to secure a uniform channel for 100 percent of the time is to store water in reservoirs during rainy periods and to release the stored water at a uniform rate during dry periods. Not only will the Clarks Hill project, in which I have so much interest, accomplish this objective, but in so doing it will produce a large amount of power during the entire year and provide flood control to a group of counties in Georgia and South Carolina that lie along the Savannah River above and below the city of Augusta.

It has been definitely established that the power requirements of my territory will fully absorb the output of Clarks Hill. As is well known, there is no oil or coal in Georgia

or South Carolina. I have previously referred to the increased consumption of electricity in homes and to our rapidly growing industrial status. While these are matters of common knowledge, the results of a scientific investigation is much more convincing. In 1937 the Federal Power Commission made a survey of the power market within reach of the Clarks Hill site, and it reported that the maximum demand for power had increased from 1,180,000 kilowatts in 1933 to 1,425,000 kilowatts in 1936, an increase of 20 percent in 3 years. The Commission also estimated that the power demand would exceed 2,000,000 kilowatts by 1941, which figure is far in excess of present capacity, plus all increases from new plants being constructed. The estimated average annual increase is 82,000 kilowatts. If work on the Clarks Hill project is started this year, it cannot be completed before 1942, 3 years hence. Since its installed capacity will be about 130,000 kilowatts, or less than the estimated increase in demand during the next 2 years, it is evident that the Clarks Hill output can be fully absorbed by the time it is completed.

On several occasions Congress has recognized the necessity of improving the Savannah River for navigation, each act calling for such further improvements as the traffic warranted. Although the 6-foot project, which was begun in 1934, is not quite completed the channel improvements thus far made have stimulated traffic to such an extent that the commerce for 1937 amounted to 129,000 tons. The fact that this amount of traffic has thrived on a partially completed channel, and in spite of the low-water conditions encountered each dry season, provides us with the convincing evidence of the future possibilities of the Savannah River.

Several years ago Congress ordered the Army engineers to make a thorough investigation of the potentialities of all our large rivers, including the Savannah. The results of this study are published in House Document No. 64, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session. In this report the Army engineers stated that a combined navigation, power, and flood-control project located at Clarks Hill is economically justified. This report was never acted upon by Congress.

In 1936 a special board appointed by the President submitted a report stating that the project was one of the best of its kind on any of the streams entering the Atlantic Ocean from the South Atlantic States, and it named as benefits to be derived therefrom improved navigation, the generation of power at a cost considerably below the cost of steam generation, and flood control.

In November 1936 Prof. Blake R. Van Leer, dean of engineering of the University of Florida, made an independent study of the possibilities of the Savannah River Basin for the National Resources Committee, and he recommended that the Clarks Hill project be placed in group 1 for immediate construction.

On November 1, 1938, the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Army engineers to review the House Document No. 64 report to determine the advisability of adoption of Clarks Hill as a Federal project. This report is now ready for consideration by the Congress. I am constantly impressed with the thoroughness with which the Army engineers and the Federal Power Commission carry on their work, and no one should have any doubts as to the soundness of this project, since the latest reports from these agencies are favorable and have been forwarded to Congress with the approval of the President.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned these several investigations to emphasize the fact that Clarks Hill is sound and practical and will be self-liquidating. The data available to the engineers have been collected over a long period of years, the investigations have been thorough, and the reports have been uniformly in the affirmative. I therefore reiterate that the project is worthy of early adoption, and there is every reason for its immediate construction.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. May I ask the gentleman what constitutes the principal cargoes that are transported up and down the Savannah River?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Due to the channel's not being dependable the year round, petroleum, brick, and building materials are among the chief products now transported.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Coal?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I do not think any coal is being transported now. As stated, without the development of Clarks Hill the channel would not be dependable the year round, and therefore coal and many other products would not be transported. With the development of Clarks Hill we will have a million tons annually that could be moved, probably consisting of coal, brick, all building materials, cotton, all agricultural products, fertilizer, tile, pulpwood, kaolin, and so forth. Augusta is the second largest inland cotton market in the world at the present time. At one time it was the largest.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. All of the Members of the House know that the gentleman now addressing us has been very earnest in his endeavor to bring about improvement of the Savannah River for purposes of navigation, flood control, and power. The gentleman has built up quite a sentiment in the House favorable to this treatment of that river; but what the gentleman has done with respect to the Savannah River is merely indicative of his attitude toward all official obligations. The gentleman in many respects holds a record that no other Member of the House can match. During his 6 years' service in the House he has not missed a single roll call. He has not missed a single meeting of his committee. He has not even been late in any engagement that he has had with reference to his work as a Congressman of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

If there is no question as to desirability, the only question requiring further clarification relates to the advisability of its being undertaken by the Federal Government. In the first place, if the development is undertaken by private interests, it is conceded that the benefits to the public will not be as large as if the project is constructed by the Federal Government. Experiences of the past have shown that privately owned hydroelectric plants are so operated as to derive the maximum amount in power generation with little consideration for navigation or flood control. The reasons for this are obvious. In other words, they store and release the water as their loads fluctuate, thus producing daily and weekly fluctuations in river stages below the dams. Needless to say, this method of operation results in unsatisfactory channel depths, lasting in some instances 2 or 3 days in a week, with corresponding handicaps to navigation for as much as a week. On the other hand, if the project is constructed by the Federal Government, the main plant at Clarks Hill will be operated at maximum efficiency, which procedure will cause fluctuations on discharge of water through its tailraces, and the project will substantially increase the economic value of the privately owned Stevens Creek plant, located between Clarks Hill and Augusta, and it will also be beneficial to the existing municipal canal which is owned by the city of Augusta.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I am wondering whether or not the gentleman, before he concludes his remarks, will give us data to show the kind of a flood hazard that now exists in Augusta, Ga., which has a population of 70,000 or 75,000 people? I understand that this city is now surrounded by levees which were required from time to time to be built higher and higher at a very great expense on the part of the people of the city of Augusta and the surrounding country. I further understand this city has been destroyed a time or two, perhaps

more, by floods of the Savannah River. I was wondering whether or not the gentleman would include in his remarks some data illustrating just what hazards will be overcome by the erection of this dam and the regulation of the flood waters in this river so that this city and its thousands of population will be protected hereafter by a dam. Will the gentleman include that in his remarks?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman. Yes, the city of Augusta has suffered great property damage and some loss of life at different times during past years, and you can realize the fears of the citizens during the flood seasons. Of course, their levee has been strengthened to some extent, but with development of the Clarks Hill project no other money will have to be spent to strengthen the levee as has been done numerous times heretofore.

Another excellent feature about this project is that there are no highly valuable improvements or property that would be required for flowage purposes. The lands that would be inundated are to a great extent uninhabited, sparsely wooded tracts, and in many instances fields that are not cultivated.

This dam is supposed to be 110 feet high and more than a mile long. It will back water probably about 40 miles above the dam.

The project would materially relieve the unemployment situation in a large area, and the major portion of the cost would go into labor, either directly or indirectly.

I should also mention that both of the interested States—Georgia and South Carolina—have passed resolutions petitioning the Federal Government to construct this project.

I may say that the Senators and Congressmen from those States are vitally interested in the development of this project.

This action should eliminate those questions as to States' rights, which have blocked the construction of federally owned projects in several States.

According to estimates of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, as released to the press in 1936, the States of Georgia and South Carolina greatly increased their population between 1930 and 1935, and there is every reason to believe that the industrial possibilities of this section are just dawning.

In conclusion, let me repeat that the Clarks Hill project is sound; there are compelling reasons why it should be undertaken at once by the Federal Government. It has been approved by all Government agencies that have studied it. Its construction would add greatly to the welfare of the people whom I represent in Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. May I say in that connection that I have been very much impressed with the very enlightening statement in reference to the history of this project. May I add that four or five counties in my district, which would probably be adjacent to this territory, would be greatly benefited both from the standpoint of power and navigation, as well as flood control. I am very grateful that the gentleman has taken this time to give us the information he has with regard to this project.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I thank the gentleman. May I add further that people a hundred miles away from this river, more than a million in number, will be greatly benefited by the development of this project. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DE ROUEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech made before the D. A. R. by my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. MOUTON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, in the time allotted to me today I have in mind narrating two incidents which occurred recently affecting the subject matter of my statement, and in addition I should like to discuss very briefly a bill I have introduced in the House of Representatives with which I wish to acquaint the Members of the House. In order that I may complete my statement despite the fact that my time may expire before I have finished my discussion of the bill, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, we all recall without pride the recent activity of the German Bund throughout the United States and especially do we recall with shame the meeting of this organization held in the city of New York on George Washington's Birthday—February 22 of this year. This last meeting has received national publicity, and we all remember how on that day from all parts of the city of New York in Madison Square Garden assembled the thousands of alien sympathizers to extol the virtues of the dictator form of government and to belittle the democratic form of government. They chanted their songs of praise of the German Reich and chanted their paeans of hate of our Republic.

Mr. Speaker, this meeting received the just condemnation of 130,000,000 red-blooded, patriotic Americans. It received just condemnation from the millions of our people who feel that no alien group should desecrate one of our most sacred national holidays and no alien group should seek to gain color and prestige to their meetings by draping them with American flags and American symbols of patriotism.

The other day something happened in one of the committees of Congress which should receive equally our condemnation. I speak of the recent hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs. This committee was engaged in the hearing of testimony of witnesses on bills designed to correct abuses from alien groups. In the midst of this testimony there appeared a Mr. Robert Pasley, Jr., attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, an admitted Communist, to give us the benefit of his views on matters of patriotism. Unafraid, unabashed, and unashamed, with the hardihood and temerity of a saint, and with all the brazen effrontery of a member of that disreputable organization, he appeared before that committee, seeking by artifice and cunning to beguile the membership of the committee to legislation for the benefit of his alien and communistic organization.

I am glad to say, Mr. Speaker, that as soon as the chairman, my good friend from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], learned of these facts he adjourned the committee and disbanded the hearings. So far as the present is concerned the matter is closed; but it is not closed in the minds and hearts of the millions of men and women who love our country and want to see it preserved. They are concerned over this incident and other incidents, and naturally want to know just where this thing will stop, and whether or not Communists, bunds, and all other alien sympathizers will continue to seek on the one hand to overwhelm by force, and on the other hand to undermine by clandestine and slimy underground conspiracies our great republican form of government. They want to know that these arch enemies of democracy are not going to be allowed to enter the sanctuaries of the highest legislative authority in the world, and through its committees and its processes and by use of disloyal methods and tainted testimony to befoul the records of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, many bills have been introduced in this session of Congress for the purpose of curbing such meetings and for the purpose of breaking up such groups who seek to undermine our Government. Some of these bills will undoubtedly pass during the course of this session. As for myself, I have not heretofore regarded the rancor of the alien and the spleen of the "isms" as of such serious consequences in this land; but after the meetings such as the one on George Washington's Birthday and the incident such as the testimony of an admitted Communist who enters the very sanctuary of gov-

ernment itself without fear and with the hardihood born of a warped and distorted mind, and after the multiplying incidents of the last few years, I believe it is time to act and to act drastically. The people of the United States want to see such undesirable people deported and sent back to the wretched land for which they are willing to sell their own self-respect and decency, and I join with them in this fervent desire.

I have introduced recently in this Congress a bill having for its purpose the correcting of this evil, at least to some extent. This bill requires all aliens coming to the United States, within 30 days after entry, to take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government and to repudiate all allegiance to all foreign powers, potentates, and governments. Of course, this does not include those people coming here on visits and for educational and other temporary purposes but only those who have in mind making this country a more or less permanent home. Should an alien fail to take this oath of allegiance and fail to repudiate allegiance to foreign powers within this period of time, under the provisions of my bill he will be immediately deported back to the land from whence he came. But even then he is not freed from all of the provisions of H. R. 5481. Under the theory of this bill, the terms by which he is admitted to this country require absolute allegiance from him. Even after he has made the declaration of loyalty to this Government, should he at any time thereafter become engaged in subversive activities designed to break down and undermine our republican form of government he again will be subject to deportation and the Secretary of Labor is authorized to immediately take appropriate steps to return him to the land of his birth.

Under this bill no hardship is imposed upon anyone. Congress simply lays down as a rule of admission that the foreigner coming to our shores must be loyal. As long as he remains loyal and by declaration evinces a desire to remain loyal to our form of government he is not molested. Only when he violates the terms upon which he is allowed entrance into this country is the alien an offender against our laws and subject to being sent back.

While it may be that this bill will not completely do away with all of our alien troubles, I yet believe it will go a long way toward accomplishing this purpose. It will certainly break up meetings such as the ones I have condemned in this speech. It will likewise have a most deleterious effect upon all subversive activities, whether they come from the anarchists, the Communists, the bund or the Fascists. It will put everyone who comes to our shores on record that this Nation demands loyalty and allegiance to one government only, namely, the United States of America.

I say advisedly that this country would be in far better shape today if it would ask of these aliens as they enter our land a declaration that they intend to be good, law-abiding, American citizens, repudiating allegiance to all foreign powers as of the date of their entry into this country.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my good friend from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I wish to applaud the gentleman's very patriotic speech and to express the hope that the bill to which the gentleman has just made reference may come before the House for consideration and passage.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COX. I fear, however, that even if the gentleman should succeed in bringing about the adoption of the bill he is sponsoring he would experience difficulty in seeing it properly administered. The fact that a Communist appeared before the gentleman's committee is not disturbing to me, but I am disturbed when I find Communists in key positions in many of the departments of the Government. You will find the Department of Labor honeycombed with many persons of the type as the man the gentleman has just denounced, referring particularly to the witness that appeared before the gentleman's committee. You will find such men in the Labor Relations Board, and you will find them as as-

sistants in the administration of the wage and hour law. You will find them in many other places.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the able gentleman; but if he will permit, I should like to finish my explanation of my bill.

Mr. COX. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. At some other time I shall embrace the opportunity, if such an opportunity does come to me, to name a large number of such persons. There is an influence that comes from somewhere that is playing upon that situation. It is one that ought to be exposed and the practice of providing berths in the Government for these "reds" brought to an end.

Mr. BROOKS. I appreciate the gentleman's support of my bill.

Some may say today what I have read in editorials in the press, that the mere requiring of a declaration of support of this Government may be without effect, but under the terms of my bill, I believe, that situation can be handled. If an alien upon reaching our shores within 30 days, as my bill would require, makes his declaration of intention to support this Government, that that becomes one of the terms of his entry into this land, and if he subsequently violates the terms of his entry he is subject to being deported. Therefore, if at any time after such a person comes into this land and makes this declaration he engages in subversive activities of any sort or any activities whose purpose is to weaken or undermine our form of government, then under the terms of this bill that person is subject to being immediately deported.

Some have said that we do not want American citizenship to be a penalty. However, this is not a case of requiring every alien to become a citizen of this country. On the contrary, I join with those who say that American citizenship should not be a penalty but should be considered a distinct honor and a benefit. An alien by being required to make a declaration of intention to support this Government does not become a citizen of this country. He must still comply with all the laws we presently have on the statute books in order to become a citizen. So my bill will serve a twofold purpose. It will make the alien declare upon his entry into this country that he intends to repudiate all allegiance to his former government and to support this Government, and, second, if after making this declaration he engages in subversive activities and fights this form of government and seeks to tear it down, either peaceably or forcibly, he is subject to immediate deportation.

This bill may not cure all of the evil, but I firmly believe that had such an enactment been on the statute books years ago many of our troubles with aliens would have been prevented. I firmly believe this bill will go far along the road toward eliminating subversive activities and building up a patriotic, law abiding, red-blooded American citizenry.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Does not the gentleman believe it would be highly advantageous to our Government at this particular time to recodify our immigration laws and simplify them so the people of the country could really understand what they are, and so the immigration laws could be more easily administered without there being as many loopholes as exist in the law today? Does not the gentleman believe this would be highly desirable?

Mr. BROOKS. Perhaps it might be desirable, but I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that my bill does not touch the immigration question. My bill is very simple and is designed to correct one situation, the abuse arising from the presence in this country of aliens who do not intend to support our form of government and do not intend to be good, law-abiding citizens. We do not want this type of alien in our midst.

Mr. COX. Does not the gentleman believe enforcement of our immigration laws would be better than codification of them? The gentleman has no idea we are having any real honest effort at enforcement, has he?

Mr. BROOKS. I do not want to go into the question of enforcement at the present time; but I do want to urge the enactment of my bill dealing with aliens.

Mr. COX. But the gentleman does not believe there is really any honest effort being put forth to enforce our present immigration laws, does he?

Mr. BROOKS. I may say to my friend, the gentleman from Georgia, that there might be a more serious effort made to do away with subversive activities in the land, and this is what my bill strikes at, the elimination of subversive activities. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURGIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article written by Walter Lippmann appearing in the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief address by Bishop O'Hara, of the Catholic Church.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

WORK RELIEF IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, when the House had under consideration the deficiency appropriation bill for work relief, I suggested an amendment providing that \$200,000,000 of the amount provided in the bill be used for W. P. A. work in the construction of public buildings to accommodate second- and third-class post offices, as well as county agents and people employed in other governmental agencies. This amendment was rejected, and subsequent thereto I introduced a special bill providing for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 to be used in the same manner, and my purpose in securing time to address the House now is to invite attention to this bill—H. R. 3799—a bill which has a twofold purpose—first, to provide employment for the unemployed; second, to provide suitable buildings to accommodate second- and third-class post offices and provide quarters for other Federal agencies, such as county agents, home-demonstration agents, soil-conservation employees, farm-security offices, and other agencies of the Government.

A great deal of criticism has been directed against the Federal W. P. A. activities on account of large sums of money being spent without receiving tangible, material, or worthwhile results from such expenditures. Not a great many people object in toto to the policy of our Government in providing relief by way of employment to those who are helplessly without work and are in actual need of food and clothing, but there are many who insist that it is a mistake to continue to spend large sums of money annually upon the pretense of giving work to the needy and the unemployed without having something to show at the end of the year where a large percentage of the money has gone. It is my opinion and strong conviction that 99 out of every 100 W. P. A. workers would like to think and be able to show at the end of the year they have contributed something to the wealth of the Nation in return for the food and clothing furnished them and their families by a gracious Government. They would much rather point a finger of pride to a public building that will endure for generations as a monument to their skill and labor than to think they have spent their time in doing odd and miscellaneous jobs of little or doubtful value.

In viewing the situation from another angle we find that by the erection of the proposed buildings the wealth of the Nation will be increased by the value of such buildings,

and the income to our Treasury, in many instances, would be increased by the annual rentals paid for such accommodations. Of course some will take exception to this statement by saying it will cost the Government as much, or more, to maintain these buildings as it does to pay rental for such accommodations. We admit this may prove to be true in some few cases where a building is erected to accommodate only one of the agencies referred to, but on the whole the maintenance cost will be less than the total rentals at present.

On the other hand, by the passage of this bill or adopting this policy, the Government will be doing exactly what it has been urging private industry to do for the past 5 or 6 years. What I am saying cannot be construed as a mere criticism, for we have been insisting upon industry to enlarge its activities in order to afford an increased employment to the unemployed.

Another argument advanced by some against this proposal is that a good portion of the appropriation will be used in the purchase of material and would not go directly for work relief. However, we must not forget that many more people will be afforded regular and permanent employment in industry if the bill should be enacted and the building program adopted.

Another argument favoring this bill is that the type of buildings contemplated when erected in our small towns and villages will be an incentive to civic pride on the part of the patrons of the office and vicinity.

In adopting the proposed policy or building program, it would mean that the Government is undertaking to provide a definite and worth-while program in the way of work relief. That is, it will mean the elimination or abandonment of a hit-and-miss kind of policy to aid and assist those who are absolutely in need of work. To repeat, it is a policy with two definite and distinct ideas in mind—one to furnish employment to those who are in need, and at the same time it will be a type of employment from which the Government and the country will obtain a return from the money spent in the way of an added national wealth.

And, Mr. Speaker, before concluding my remarks on this particular phase for a constructive and definite program for work relief, I want to suggest that upon the completion of the building program provided for in the bill, if it is found that conditions have not improved to the extent that private enterprise and industry are able to furnish employment to the unemployed, I suggest the Government then proceed to continue such a policy by constructing and maintaining public highways now traversed by rural free delivery carriers. Such a program would also be fundamentally sound and worth while. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have the right and power "to establish post offices and post roads." Ordinarily, a power granted carries with it the duty and obligation to exercise as well as to execute such a power.

Heretofore, Congress has exercised its power to establish and maintain post offices throughout the States; and if the Government is to continue the policy of furnishing employment to the unemployed, I see no good reason why it should not discharge its obligation by establishing and maintaining post roads. This would be another means of furnishing worth-while employment to those in need and at the same time effect a saving of many millions of dollars in the way of transportation costs to the Government as well as to many millions of farmers in transporting crops from farms to market. At the same time, such a program would take a burden off the States by eliminating the necessity for increasing highway construction programs; and I pause here long enough to suggest that an enlarged and continued highway construction program by the States may sooner or later bring disaster and economic bankruptcy to a number of the poorer States. I think it was Poor Richard who said, "He who goes a-borrowing will go a-sorrowing." This philosophy will apply to the State and Federal Government as truthfully and as well as to individuals. It is a well-recognized fact that any individual who adopts a policy of continued borrowing without making provision for the day of account-

ing will sooner or later come to grief. The same is equally true of a State or Federal Government. Many of the poorer States adopted long and ambitious programs for constructing highways by issuing long-term bonds upon the theory they will be able to liquidate same by levying high and increasing taxes on the consumption of gasoline without taking into account the possibility that this source of revenue may be terminated by a reduction or exhaustion of the supply of gasoline. I do not know of any assurance that the supply is inexhaustible. If such a catastrophe should arise and any of the poorer States should find itself encumbered with an enormous bonded indebtedness, the property of the people therein may suddenly be faced with a tax that would mean absolute destruction.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am in full agreement with what the gentleman is saying and in this connection it is interesting to note that various witnesses that have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in connection with the Social Security Act, more particularly employers of labor, have given it as their opinion that the excessively high taxes we are now imposing are probably the main factor contributing to the great unemployment we have, because there is no profit left in business. By the time they have paid their taxes and observed all the other requirements there is nothing left and there is no incentive to take chances.

Mr. HARE. Of course, in my remarks I was referring primarily to the States, and in that connection I would not want to be placed in a position of being an alarmist or one who is opposed to a reasonable highway-construction program by the individual States, but I do want to emphasize the necessity for exercising a high degree of prudence in formulating such programs and the wisdom of taking due account of the fact that pay day is certain to come.

If the Federal Government is to continue to appropriate money for what is known as work relief, I submit it would be well to adopt the policy of having our post roads constructed and maintained by the W. P. A. facilities under the direction or in cooperation with the highway departments of the several States. Such a policy, as we have already said, will not only afford employment for the unemployed, but it will result in getting something of real value in return for money spent and, in turn, relieve the States of a continued and increased tax burden for constructing and maintaining a good portion of an incompleting highway system.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit another interruption?

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. The system of granting Federal aid really puts a premium on State spending in many instances.

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. For instance, the Government says, "We will give you so much money to spend for road construction or for some other improvement, provided you spend an equal amount"; and, of course, the more the State spends the more it will get from the Government.

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. They do not realize it all comes from the same source.

Mr. HARE. The point I am making, however, is that fundamentally the Federal Government has the right—and, in a way, is charged with the responsibility of constructing and maintaining post roads, because the Constitution in the beginning made that provision.

There is no reason in theory or practice why the Federal Government should not assume the burden and responsibility of constructing and maintaining all post roads. The right and authority was delegated to Congress by the States in the ratification of the Constitution. It is positively, definitely, and clearly set forth therein, and we cannot understand why the Government heretofore has insisted that the States assume this responsibility, particularly since the Federal Government is trying to assume powers never delegated to it upon

the pretense that it is anxious to assist the States in carrying their burdens and solving their many problems. Right now there is a lot of propaganda and a great movement on foot for the Federal Government to aid the States in social education, when there is not a scintilla of authority provided by the Constitution for such action. As a matter of fact, the word "education" or anything that could be substituted for it is not mentioned in the Constitution. On the contrary, it seems to have been studiously avoided as a matter to be left entirely with the States, but I do not care to discuss this phase of the subject further than to emphasize the necessity of the Federal Government giving attention to and looking after those matters delegated to it by the States and provided for by the Constitution instead of running away from its duty and looking for fields in which to operate where it has no business or authority. If the Federal Government will assume to discharge its responsibilities in the construction and maintenance of highways, the States will then have sufficient revenues to establish and operate their systems of education in accordance with their own ideals of life, their own ideals of liberty, their own ideals of industry, and their own ideals of government. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Speaker of the House, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a letter received by the Speaker from Mr. Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939,
New York, April 21, 1939.

DEAR MR. BANKHEAD: In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Gen. George Washington as first President of the United States here in the city of New York, the New York World's Fair 1939 will be officially opened by the President of the United States on April 30.

An invitation has been sent to each Member of Congress and his wife to honor us with their presence at these ceremonies. The Fair Corporation is supplying a special train to bring the Members of the two Houses of Congress and their wives to New York on April 30 and it is very much hoped that you will give us the pleasure of joining the group on the special train.

The special train will leave the Union Station in Washington at 8 o'clock sharp on the morning of April 30. The train will go directly to the World's Fair site, arriving about 12 noon. Busses will be provided within the fair grounds to take the Members and their wives to the United States Building where they have been invited to a luncheon which the United States Commission to the New York World's Fair is giving to the President. Following the luncheon, guests will proceed to the official platform directly in front of the United States Building where seats will be reserved. Following the official ceremonies and the inauguration of the fair by the President of the United States, the Governor of New York will unveil the monumental statue of George Washington in Constitution Mall. This ceremony will follow with the unveiling by Mayor LaGuardia of the statues of the Four Freedoms, which are situated also in Constitution Mall.

Guests will be free to make their own plans for dinner, and there will be ample facilities in that many restaurants will be in operation on the grounds.

The initial illumination ceremonies will take place as soon as darkness falls. This will include the illumination of the grounds and the starting of its many fountains by the use of cosmic rays. Prof. Albert Einstein will conduct this ceremony.

The special train will leave the fair grounds for Washington at 9 p. m. daylight-saving time or 8 p. m. Washington time, which will enable the Members of Congress and their wives to arrive in Washington at a reasonable hour.

For the convenience of the Members and their wives the special train both going and coming will carry dining cars.

In order that tickets of admission to the fair grounds and to the official platform may be sent to each person it is respectfully requested that each Member, if he has not already done so, send to the chief of ceremonials, World's Fair, New York, his acceptance of the invitation dispatched on April 1 to the opening ceremonies.

It is requested that you be good enough to notify the Sergeant at Arms of your House of Congress before Wednesday, April 26, whether or not you will use the special train in coming to New York and returning to Washington.

A representative of the fair corporation, Mr. John A. Blum, will be in Washington beginning Monday, April 24, to give any additional information required and may be reached through the Sergeants at Arms of the Houses of Congress.

Anticipating the pleasure of greeting you personally on April 30, I am

Sincerely yours,

GROVER A. WHALEN.

The Honorable WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 95. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, as amended, to extend retirement to certain employees of certain Indian schools; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 326. An act for the payment of awards and appraisals heretofore made in favor of citizens of the United States on claims presented under the General Claims Convention of September 8, 1923, United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 504. An act to provide a right-of-way; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 505. An act authorizing the President of the United States to summon Sam Alexander before an Army retiring board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 542. An act to further extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 649. An act for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 835. An act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees of contractors on public buildings and public works; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 840. An act to amend and clarify the provisions of the act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 841. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe the number of grades and ratings of enlisted men of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 856. An act to authorize a modification of the project for improvement of the Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 857. An act to authorize the construction of flood-control works on the White River between Augusta and Clarendon, and at De Valls Bluff, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Flood Control.

S. 965. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Port Authority of Duluth, Minn., and the Harbor Commission of Superior, Wis., to construct a highway bridge across the St. Louis River from Rice's Point, in Duluth, Minn., to Superior, in Wisconsin," approved June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1018. An act to authorize the procurement, without advertising, of certain aircraft parts and instruments or aeronautical accessories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1243. An act to authorize the use of War Department equipment for the Confederate Veterans' 1939 Reunion at Trinidad, Colo., August 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1939; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1369. An act to authorize necessary facilities for the Coast Guard in the interest of national defense and the performance of its maritime police functions; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1379. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Mackinac Straits Bridge Authority to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or series of bridges, causeways, and approaches thereto across the Straits of Mackinac at or near

a point between St. Ignace, Mich., and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1540. An act to adjust the compensation of the members of the National Advisory Health Council not in the regular employment of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1778. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Martha Austin a patent to certain lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1876. An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1993. An act to amend section 8 of the National Defense Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2167. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain members or former members of the United States Coast Guard for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane of September 21, 1938, at several Coast Guard stations on the coasts of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; to the Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution for the relief of International Manufacturers' Sales Co. of America, Inc., A. S. Postnikoff, trustee; to the Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 899. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the east coast of the Keweenaw Peninsula, Mich.;

H. R. 1661. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mahoning River at or near Marshall Street, Youngstown, Ohio;

H. R. 1776. An act to provide for the assignment of medical officers of the Public Health Service for duty on vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1962. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mahoning River at or near Cedar Street, Youngstown, Ohio;

H. R. 2635. An act granting the consent of Congress to Westmoreland County, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway intercounty bridge and approaches across the Allegheny River connecting Valley Camp, in Westmoreland County, and East Deer Township, in Allegheny County, to connect State Highway Routes Nos. 28 and 56;

H. R. 2661. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

H. R. 3225. An act authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Ohio to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Ottawa River at or near the city of Toledo, State of Ohio;

H. R. 3234. An act to provide for the completion of the Navy and Marine Memorial;

H. R. 3418. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of Davidson County, of the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across Cumberland River, at a point approximately 1¾ miles below Clees Ferry, connecting a belt-line highway in Davidson County, State of Tennessee, known as the Old Hickory Boulevard;

H. R. 3589. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of North Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Waccamaw River between Old Dock and Ash, N. C.;

H. R. 4243. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Indiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Wabash River at or near Peru, Ind.;

H. R. 4278. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4432. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Warren, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate a free footbridge over Mahoning River, near Stiles Street NW., Warren, Ohio;

H. R. 4527. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill., to a place at or near the city of Davenport, Iowa.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 25, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will meet again Tuesday, April 25, 1939, in the committee room, Capitol, for the purpose of continuing open hearings on the following bills and resolutions on the subject of neutrality: House Resolution 100, to prohibit the transfer, loan, or sale of arms or munitions (by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts); House Joint Resolution 3, to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from any place in the United States (by Mr. LUDLOW); House Joint Resolution 7, to implement the Kellogg-Briand Pact for World Peace (By Mr. GUYER of Kansas); House Joint Resolution 16, to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements or materials of war to any foreign country when the President finds a state of war to exist between or among two or more foreign states or between or among two or more opposing forces in the same foreign state (By Mr. KNUTSON); House Joint Resolution 42, providing for an embargo on scrap iron and pig iron under Public Resolution No. 27 of the Seventy-fifth Congress (by Mr. CRAWFORD); House Joint Resolution 44, to repeal the Neutrality Act (by Mr. FADDIS); House Joint Resolution 113, to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from any place in the United States (by Mr. FISH); House Joint Resolution 226, to amend the Neutrality Act (by Mr. GEYER of California); House Joint Resolution 254, to keep the United States out of foreign wars, and to provide for the neutrality of the United States in the event of foreign wars (by Mr. FISH); House bill 79, to keep America out of war by repealing the so-called Neutrality Act of 1937 and by establishing and enforcing a policy of actual neutrality (by Mr. MAAS); House bill 163, to establish the neutrality of the United States (by Mr. LUDLOW); House bill 4232, to limit the traffic in war munitions, to promote peace, and for other purposes (by Mr. VOORHIS of California); House bill 5223, Peace Act of 1939 (by Mr. HENNINGS); House bill 5432, to prohibit the export of arms, ammunition, and implements and materials of war to Japan, to prohibit the transportation of arms, ammunition, implements, and materials of war by vessels of the United States for the use of Japan, to restrict travel by American citizens on Japanese ships, and otherwise to prevent private persons and corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from rendering aid or support to the Japanese invasion of China (by Mr. COFFEY of Washington); House bill 5575, Peace Act of 1939 (by Mr. HENNINGS).

Open hearings will continue from Tuesday, April 25, to April 26, beginning at 10 a. m. each day.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, April 25, 1939, for the consideration of H. R. 1827, to allow moving expenses to employees of the Railway Mail Service, and H. R. 4322, giving clerks in the Railway Mail Service the benefits of a holiday known as Armistice Day.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads at 10 a. m. Wednesday, April 26, 1939, for the consideration of H. R. 2209 and H. R. 5278, bills to place postmasters of the fourth class on an annual salary basis.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs in room 1310, New House Office Building, at 10:30 a. m. April 25, 1939, for the consideration of the following: H. R. 116, "To require the registration of civilian organizations"; H. R. 3654, "To provide for probationary appointments of officers in the Regular Army"; and H. R. 5782, "To provide for the exclusion from the United States of persons who have been, or who may hereafter be, convicted of desertion from the military or naval forces of the United States while the United States is at war."

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, April 26, 1939, for consideration of H. R. 5836 and S. 2050.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Petroleum Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 2 p. m. Wednesday, April 26, 1939. Business to be considered: Hearing on S. 1302, petroleum shipments.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

On Tuesday, April 25, 1939, at 10 a. m., the committee will hold public hearings on the following bills: H. R. 2883, H. R. 2543, H. R. 2558, to increase further the efficiency of the Coast Guard by authorizing the retirement, under certain conditions, of enlisted personnel thereof with 20 or more years of service.

On Wednesday, April 26, 1939, at 10 a. m., the following bills: H. R. 4592, allowing all registered vessels to engage in the whale fishery; H. R. 4593, relating to the whale fishery.

On Thursday, April 27, 1939, on H. R. 4983, to amend sections 712 and 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, relative to the requisitioning of vessels.

On Thursday, May 4, 1939, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 4650, making electricians licensed officers.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

664. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 5, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of channel from the Intracoastal Waterway to a point at or near Vero Beach, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 261); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

665. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to repeal the minimum-price limitation on sale of the Akron, Ohio, old post office and building site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

666. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the draft of a proposed amendment to H. R. 5835, a bill

which is designed to authorize cooperation with the other American republics in accordance with certain international undertakings of this Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

667. A letter from the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

668. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to promote public safety on the highways of the District of Columbia, etc.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 173. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 5191, a bill to provide for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for armed forces and the civilian population in time of national emergency, and to encourage the development of these resources within the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 466). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 171. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 5765, a bill to authorize commissioning aviation cadets in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves upon completion of training, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 467). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 170. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4929, a bill to amend the act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944); without amendment (Rept. No. 468). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COSTELLO: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 1774. A bill to authorize the transfer to the State of Minnesota of the Fort Snelling Bridge at Fort Snelling, Minn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 469). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 5958. A bill to amend the Taylor Grazing Act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 5959. A bill authorizing the building of a sewage-disposal plant for Florence, Ala.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee:

H. R. 5960. A bill to provide for the creation of the Franklin National Historical Park in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 5961. A bill granting to the regents of the University of New Mexico the right to alienate certain lands conveyed to them under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 19, 1935 (Public, No. 284, 74th Cong.), in exchange for an equivalent amount of land more expediently situated; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EATON of California:

H. R. 5962. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the construction of a vessel to be furnished to the State of California for the benefit of the California Nautical School, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCHAEFER of Illinois:

H. R. 5963. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Morgan and Wash Streets

in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and a point opposite thereto in the city of East St. Louis, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5964. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between St. Louis, Mo., and Stites, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5965. A bill providing for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Navy of Lockwoods Basin, East Boston, Mass., to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 5966. A bill to establish a Coast Guard Reserve to be composed of owners of motorboats and yachts; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H. R. 5967. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 5968. A bill to authorize credits to taxpayers against the 1937 tax under title IX of the Social Security Act for contributions to State unemployment funds for the year 1937; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 5969. A bill to authorize credit to taxpayers against the 1938 tax under title IX of the Social Security Act for contributions to State unemployment funds for the year 1938; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 5970. A bill relating to the retired pay of certain retired Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 5971 (by request). A bill to provide for a deputy chief of staff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio:

H. J. Res. 272. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the city of Gallipolis, Ohio; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H. J. Res. 273. Joint resolution to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. J. Res. 274. Joint resolution to provide minimum national allotments for wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Memorial No. 2, with reference to the sugar quota allotment for Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8, with reference to the American wood-pulp industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Concurrent Resolution No. 20, with reference to extend the excise tax on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio:

H. R. 5972. A bill for the relief of Bertha Ebersbach; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCE:

H. R. 5973. A bill for the relief of Harold Cottuli; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 5974. A bill granting a pension to Nora Hilt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin:

H. R. 5975. A bill for the relief of Nick Masonich; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee:

H. R. 5976. A bill for the relief of Homer S. Raper; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2684. By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of J. T. Hawkins and 398 others, of Mansfield, Ohio, protesting against any amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor.

2685. By Mr. HARTER of New York: Petition of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., National Headquarters, Chicago, Ill., recommending a treaty between the United States and Canada to establish an international board of inquiry to consider and recommend measures for the conservation of the Great Lakes fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2686. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Guy Huddleston and 83 other citizens of Hillsboro, Tex., opposing House bills 4862 and 2531, relating to the Motor Carrier Act, and opposing any changes in the present law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2687. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the Jefferson National-Expansion Memorial Association, St. Louis, Mo., concerning the Clark amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2688. Also, petition of Ethel M. Dowd, school librarian, Friendship, N. Y., concerning Federal aid for libraries; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2689. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the United Packing-house Workers of America, relative to amendments to the Wagner Act, etc.; to the Committee on Labor.

2690. Also, resolution of the city of Los Angeles, relative to legislation to extend the Public Works Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2691. Also, resolution of the Knights of Columbus of Los Angeles, relative to keeping our country free of foreign entanglements; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2692. Also, resolution of the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, relative to funds sufficient to utilize the shipyards on the Pacific coast at their full productive capacity, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2693. Also, resolution of the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, relative to providing for the coinage of fractional minor coins in denominations of less than 1 cent, etc.; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

2694. Also, resolutions of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, relative to the repeal of the Neutrality Act; calling a world economic conference; endorsing a war referendum; supporting the Hull reciprocal trade agreements; solving unemployment; extending housing program; additional aid in caring for migrant agricultural workers; enlarging social security program; opposing changes in Wagner Act; and supporting a peace-time embargo on shipment of arms and munitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2695. By Mr. LEAVY: Petition of the Waterville Valley Grange, No. 835, directing attention to the fact that our farmers have been obliged to raise wheat for less than the cost of production to their financial ruin, and urging the enactment of House bill 2719, which would guarantee to our producers the cost of production on farm commodities consumed domestically; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2696. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by E. J. James, of Milwaukie, Oreg., and 202 other citizens of the State of Oregon, urging the enactment of the Townsend national recovery plan as embodied in Senate bill 3 and House bill 2; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2697. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Los Angeles, Calif., favoring strict mandatory neutrality legislation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2698. Also, petition of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Swarthmore, Pa., favoring strict mandatory neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2699. Also, petition of the Mechenburg Chapter of W. I. L., Charlotte, N. C., favoring strict mandatory neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2700. Also, petition of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Far Rockaway, N. Y., favoring the Nye-Clark-Bone bill or retention of the present Neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2701. Also, petition of the League of Women Voters of Hamilton, N. Y., concerning neutrality legislation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2702. Also, petition of the New York State Millers Association, Buffalo, N. Y., opposing processing tax on essential foods, especially those made from wheat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2703. Also, petition of the Street Railways Advertising Co., New York City, urging postponement of the new label law to be effective January 1, 1940 (H. R. 5630); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2704. By Mr. POLK: Petition of Mrs. F. S. Wasson, of Lynchburg, Ohio, and signed by 21 residents of southern Ohio, opposing any change in the present Motor Carrier Act of 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2705. By Mr. SHAFER of Michigan: House Concurrent Resolution No. 20, of the Michigan Legislature, memorializing Congress to extend excise tax on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2706. Also, resolution of Progress Camp, No. 235, Royal Neighbors of America, Three Rivers, Mich., recommending amendment of the Social Security Act to exempt fraternal organizations from its operation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2707. By Mr. THILL: Resolution of the board of supervisors of Milwaukee County, Wis., at a regular meeting of said board held on the 10th day of April 1939, memorializing Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert their every effort to preserve the strict neutrality of these United States in the event of a European war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2708. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, Maryland Chapter, Baltimore, Md., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the United States frigate *Constellation* should be returned to her home port, Baltimore, and assigned to a permanent berth at Fort McHenry; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2709. Also, petition of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the deportation of all undesirable aliens who are illegally here; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2710. Also, petition of the United Federal Workers of America, Local No. 2, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to civil-service retirement; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2711. Also, petition of the Council of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 4576, to extend financial aid to public works; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2712. Also, petition of the Police Jury Association of Louisiana, petitioning consideration of their Resolution No. 2, with reference to the National Youth Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.